THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHY AMERICA REJECTS GERMANY'S ARGUMENT

MUCH MORE than the *Lusitania* tragedy is considered by thoughtful American editors to be involved in the correspondence now going on between Washington and Berlin. That is why principles are put before facts. Germany has introduced a new style of marine warfare, sacrificing neutral ships and neutral lives, and, says the New York *Herald*, "the United States stands to-day the champion of neutral rights and non-combatant humanity." In fact, it adds in stronger terms, "in the case of Germany *vs.* Civilization, the United States holds a brief for Civilization—and will to the end." Smaller nations have been too timid to resent effectually the attacks on their shipping and their citizens, so that all neutral rights seem to hang on the point of President Wilson's pen. What our press and people demand "with virtual unanimity," declares the New York *Times*, is that "our people be protected in the ocean highways as they are in the city streets, or anywhere else where they are going about their lawful concerns." This point was clearly stated in President Wilson's first note, when he said the American Government "confidently expects" the German Government to "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended." In its tentative reply asking for the facts in the *Lusitania* case, the German Government averred that the German commanders "are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize-law, which before they always followed." This is the core of the whole dispute, as the New York *World* sees it, and "inasmuch as 'the customary regulations of the prize-law' are the rules which have hitherto defined the rights of neutrals and non-combatants on the high seas in time of war, Germany tears up the whole code of international law affecting these rights. The Imperial Government thereby refuses to recognize any law except its own lawlessness." Indeed, continues this paper indignantly:

> "Germany's answer is the answer of an outlaw who assumes no obligations toward society, but expects society to recognize obligations toward him. There can be no diplomatic negotiations on such terms. The German note is not final, but on this issue President Wilson's reply should be final. The United States can not barter, as with bandits, for the lives of its citizens."

Because none of the things "confidently expected" by President Wilson are found in Germany's reply to his note of May 13 on the *Lusitania* tragedy, many of our papers denounce the German document as evasive. Some, however, excuse its virtual ignoring of the main issue—the right of Americans to travel in safety through the "war-zone"—on the ground that it is avowedly only an *ad-interim* report, and therefore neither exhaustive nor final. It will be recalled that the President, after reciting the offenses against the rights of neutrals, the rules of international law, and the principles of humanity involved in the attacks on the *Falaba*, the *Cushing*, the *Gulflight*, and the *Lusitania*, assumed that these offenses were committed without the sanction of the German Government. On this assumption he went on to say that the American Government "confidently expects that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure; and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare, for which the Imperial German Government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended." Replying on May 28, the German Foreign Office says that the attacks on the American ships *Cushing* and *Gulflight* are being investigated, and that "it is far from the German Government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or fliers on neutral vessels in the zone which have not been guilty of any hostile act"; that the English steamship *Falaba* was torpedoed, with the loss of an American life, because the captain "disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket-signals for help"; and that more than a hundred American lives were sacrificed on the *Lusitania* because that ship was "an auxiliary cruiser," "undoubtedly had guns on board, which were mounted under decks and masked," and carried "Canadian troops and munitions." It explains, moreover, that "the German Government believes that it acts in just self-defense when it seeks to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command." And it argues that the Cunard Company, not the German submarine, "wantonly caused the death of so many passengers," because it "tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried." After reminding our Government of the "American laws which expressly prohibit the carrying of passengers on ships which have explosives on board," it asserts that "the rapid

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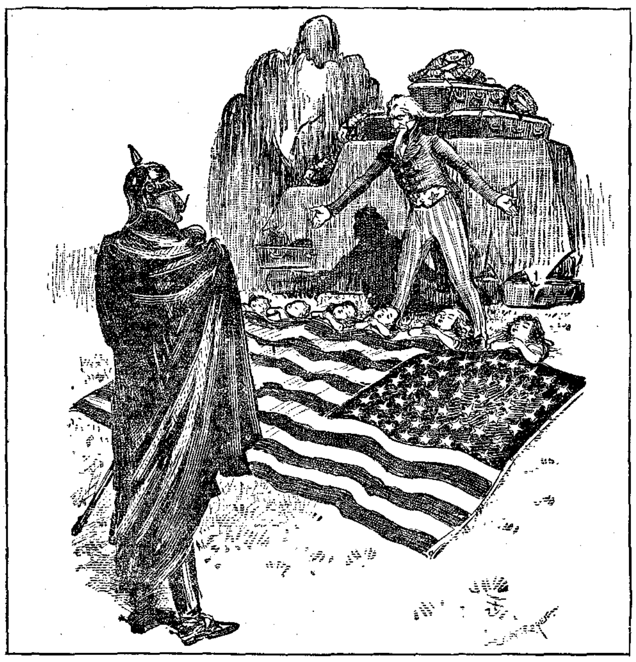
sinking of the *Lusitania* was primarily due to the explosion of the cargo of ammunition caused by the torpedo." The German Government suggests that these and other "important facts" "may have escaped the attention of the Government of the United States," and, therefore, "begs to reserve a final statement of its position with regard to the demands made in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania*, until a reply is received from the American Government."

Altho the language of this German note is courteous and even conciliatory, few of our papers pretend to regard it as satisfactory, while many agree with the Philadelphia *North American* in characterizing it as "impudently trifling in spirit and flagrantly dishonest in matter." "Germany," remarks this Philadelphia paper, "treads upon quaking ground when she urges examination of the 'facts,'" since "the facts in this case are the bodies of American men, women, and children," and the indictment against her is for "deliberate, calculated, bloody-minded murder." "The one fact horribly patent is that the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* was not war, but massacre," and this "relegates all the other 'facts' to the category of the negligible," says the Boston *Transcript*, which shares with many others the opinion that Germany is playing for time and seeking to becloud the issues. The alleged facts to which Germany calls our Government's attention, remarks the New York *Herald*, "can not be substantiated and would have no real bearing on the issue if they were substantiated." "The *Lusitania* slaughter," says the New York *World*, "can be compared only to the action of a general occupying a hostile town who murdered in cold blood all the inhabitants, male and female, neutral and non-combatant, because he regarded their existence as an obstacle to the accomplishment of his military ends." A number of papers point out that the nearest approach to a direct answer to the President's demand that German submarines shall cease to violate the established rights of neutrals is contained in the statement that because English merchant vessels now carry guns and ram submarines "the German commanders are no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual, and with which they invariably complied before this." But the American demand is virtually that they either observe these rules or abandon their submarine warfare against merchant ships. Says *The World:*



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"HERE ARE THE FACTS."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"The President stated the whole case in a single sentence when he said that the United States 'takes it for granted that at least within the possibilities of every such case the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing in their intention.' The German contention is that commanders of submarines may do anything rather than fail of their object.

"This is a conflict of principles that can not be reconciled. One of the parties to the dispute must yield, and the United States, as the most powerful and influential of neutral nations, can not yield. To do that is to accept the doctrine that, in time of war, neutrals and non-combatants have no rights that belligerents are bound to respect. If we have reached that stage, the world is back to barbarism, and the whole fabric of international law that has been erected throughout twenty centuries lies crumbled in ruin."

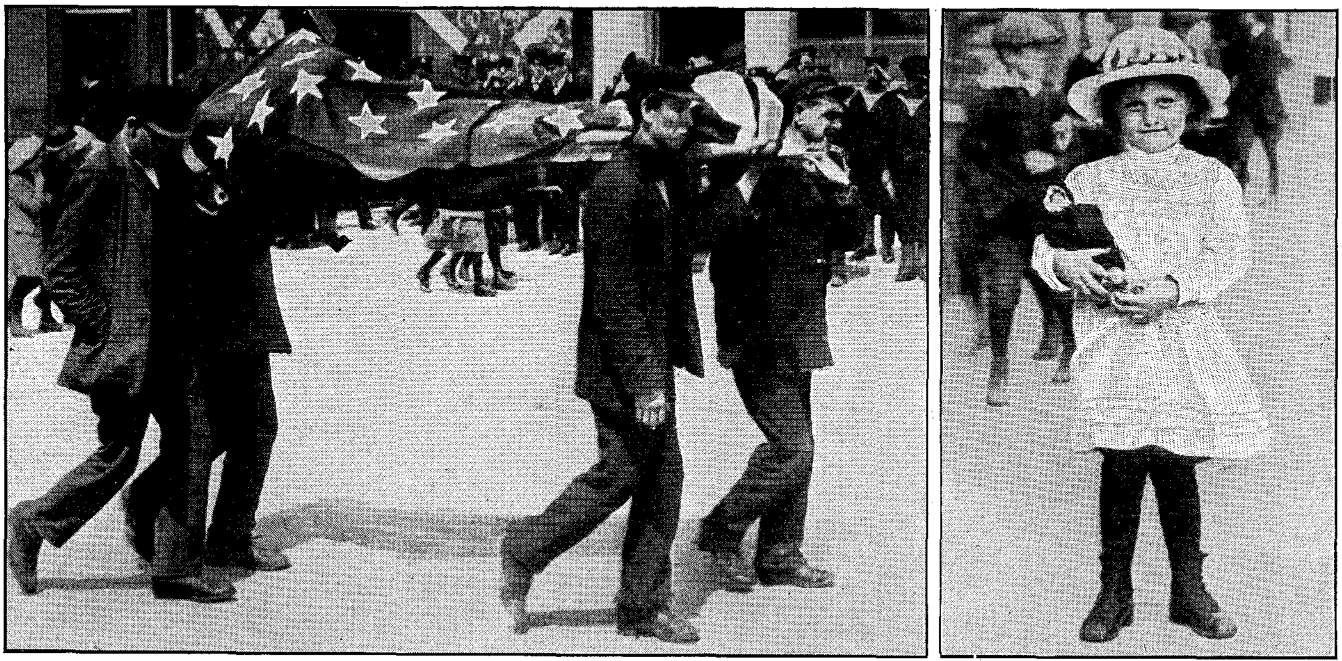
"Nothing new is brought out in the German note," says the Springfield *Republican*, "which could possibly modify the criticism of the entire neutral world or could change in the least the attitude of the President of the United States." We can not abate a jot of our original demands, says the Chicago *Herald*, which urges Germany to "get back to the main point and stop trying to muddy the waters." The German note "ignores the whole fabric of international law and the rights under it of American citizens on the high seas," declares the St. Louis *Republic*, which adds, "The people of the United States stand behind the President." In the impressive newspaper jury, which finds Germany's reply disingenuous and unsatisfactory, we note leading papers in cities ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf—among them New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland, Fresno, Sacramento, Detroit, Minneapolis, Louisville, Atlanta, Charleston, Memphis, and Galveston. The St. Louis *Times*, which was recently erroneously represented as defending the sinking of the *Lusitania*, declares that it "has no sympathy for the kind of warfare that sinks ships loaded with women and children."

Taking up the alleged facts to which Germany invites the attention of the United States Government, the New York *Tribune* says:

"The *Lusitania*, according to our domestic regulations, was not an armed ship. She did not carry explosives, as that term has been defined by the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor. She did not carry armed forces of any belligerent Power, and whether she had contraband of war in her cargo or not did not affect her status as a merchant vessel entitled to the benefit of the usages of civilized warfare at sea. These are all mere diversions, whose pursuit can help in no way to a determination of the one big, clear question in which are bound up the issues of peace and war."

However, despite this generally inhospitable reception accorded the German note by our press, we find voices which declare it quite as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected. "If Germany has any facts or information to justify its assumption that the *Lusitania* was armed or carried explosives, she should be permitted to offer them," says the Indianapolis *Star*, and the Boston *Globe*, New York *Telegraph*, *American*, *Herald*, and *Staats-Zeitung*, Milwaukee *German Herald*, Chicago *Tribune*, *Staats-Zeitung*, and *Abend-Post*, Cincinnati *Volksblatt* and *Freie Presse*, Milwaukee *Germania Herold*, and the St. Louis *Westliche Post* agree that the wish to establish the facts is a reasonable one. "A plaintiff may not walk into court and demand of the bench that the accused be condemned without a hearing," says Herman Ridder in his *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, and in Mr. Viereck's *Fatherland* (New York), which hails the submarine as "the emblem of humanity" because "it will free the world from the incubus of Navalism," we read:

"In spite of heavy provocation on the part of the United States, Germany has kept her temper. Not content with furnishing implements of murder to Germany's enemies, we actually ask Germany to commit suicide. For a modification of submarine warfare as suggested in Mr. Bryan's note would be tantamount to self-destruction on Germany's part.



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MORE "FACTS" IN THE *LUSITANIA* CASE.

The body under the stars and stripes is that of an American killed by the German torpedo which sank the great British liner. The little girl with the doll is Ellen Smith, a survivor who lost her father, mother, sister, brother, and aunt.

"It may be said that we were actuated by no selfish motive, for our action was not in the interest of the United States: we were merely pulling England's chestnuts out of the fire. This may make us more noble in our own eyes, but it hardly makes our proposition more palatable to Germany. Nevertheless, instead of indignantly refusing to discuss so absurd a proposition, Germany's answer is sweetly reasonable."

GERMANY AS PLAINTIFF IN ATROCITY COURT

OUR SYMPATHY has been misplaced by about seven hundred miles, if we are to believe the German White Book. East Prussia, not Belgium, is declared the real sufferer, and Russia, not Prussia, the true villain. The White Book is a reply to the Allies' reports on German atrocities, which have been issued by a London newspaper at twopence as the "Black Book." Germany's denial of Belgian atrocities and her indictment of the Russian troops, for "atrocities" committed on "German civilians and German prisoners of war" in East Prussia, are described rather coldly by the Washington *Times* as being "the argument of 'you're another' . . . tardily hurled back in retort to an accusing world horrified at the spectacle of Belgium." This critical observer goes on to say that, while the White Book reveals Germany "somewhat delayed in awakening to the idea that a certain measure of humanitarian sentiment and restraint may modify even the horrors of war," it also proves that "she is able to realize" them "when they are aimed against her." That the German troops did use severities against certain Belgian civilians is admitted; but Germany claims these measures were resorted to only "in retaliation for murderous assaults," relates the New York *Sun*, which gives this synopsis of the White Book's Belgian charges:

"Concentrated attacks were made on the soldiers in violation of the Hague Convention. In some instances hot tar and scalding water were poured upon the Germans, and captured soldiers were maltreated.

"In Aerschot civilians fired from the windows of dwellings, and the German commander was treacherously murdered in the mayor's house after being received there as a guest.

"In Dinant shots were fired on the soldiers from the cathedral.

"In Louvain, priests urged the citizens to attack the troops. Shots were fired on hospitals containing wounded soldiers.

"The admission is made that Germans set the houses of some of the offenders in Louvain afire, but it is asserted that the soldiers themselves checked the conflagration."

Of the "atrocities committed by the Russian troops in the second invasion of East Prussia," the New York German Information Service announces, in a statement prepared for the press, that the White Book's revelations are "based on a long judicial inquiry in which witnesses were examined under oath, and their statements subsequently investigated and verified." Perhaps "the most startling document in the collection," we are told, is "the copy of an order from the Russian General-Staff, directing the use of civilians as a screen for troops." A summary of the White Book "memorial record" is issued by the German Embassy at Washington, from which the New York German Information Service culls the following:

"The Russian troops have committed atrocities during this present war which are incompatible with the laws of humanity and the customs of civilized nations, and which evidence the utter barbarism of their warfare. These atrocities were directed against the peaceful inhabitants of the occupied German territory as well as against those German soldiers who opposed them in lawful combat and who had the misfortune of being taken prisoner by them.

"The documentary material gathered and appearing in the White Book . . . as 'supplements' shows that these are not isolated cases of cruelty and deeds of violence, for atrocities of the most bestial sort have been committed in so many places and by so many different divisions of troops that undoubtedly a very great part of the Russian Army is permeated by a spirit of inhuman savagery. A large number of cases is already well known, but in the supplements only such cases will be found as have been incontrovertibly established by official testimony, particularly testimony on oath, or by official report. These cases must be regarded, however, as being only a selection of the innumerable atrocities actually committed."

Attention is then drawn to the fact that "the whole world knows that, owing to the barbaric methods of warfare employed by the Russians, East Prussia, once a flourishing country, in parts now presents a picture of hopeless devastation, and that the peaceful inhabitants were forced to flee and leave all their belongings in order to save themselves from assault and murder." It has been "officially ascertained," we are told, that at the time of the first as well as of the second invasion of East Prussia, "thousands of men, women, and children were carried off, thousands were murdered, about 20,000 buildings were demolished or burned down, and that during the second invasion alone about 80,000 homes were plundered and destroyed." The White Book then takes up the wanton murder or "terrible torture" of male civilians and the "innumerable" cases of "bestial attacks on women and girls."

Recurring to the case of Belgium, we find that the Germans in nowise admit aggressive action toward civilians, but rather claim first and last that they acted in self-defense. To put it in a word, the defense of the White Book is that "the war which the Belgian civilian population conducted was entirely against generally recognized rules of international rights as exprest in Articles 1 and 2 of the Treaty of The Hague as signed by Belgium." The Belgian people are otherwise accused of having shot at German troops who were under protection of the Red Cross flag, of having attacked hospitals containing German wounded; and finally the assertion is made that "it has been proved beyond any doubt that German wounded soldiers have been robbed and murdered, nay, even mutilated in a most horrible manner, and that even women and young girls have taken part in such horrible crimes." We read then:

> "Under these circumstances the Belgian civilian population who took part in the fight had, of course, no right to claim to be treated as belligerents, but the instinct of self-preservation of the German Army distinctly demanded that the sternest of measures be taken against these *francs-tireurs*. All of these persons who fought against the German troops, therefore, had to be killed, and the prisoners taken could not be treated as prisoners of war, but as common murderers.
>
> "In spite of this we have, whenever it was not against the necessity of war, endeavored to preserve the rules of war, and prisoners were, whenever it was in any way possible, shot only after a regular examination or as sentenced by a court martial.
>
> "Old men, women, and children, even when suspected, were spared as far as it was in any way possible, and altho the patience of the German soldiers was tried to the utmost by these vicious attacks, they often in a most self-sacrificing manner cared for these people in every way, rendering protection to the helpless, sharing their bread with them and nursing the weak and suffering."

Assuredly Germany is "entitled to make her disclaimers," observes the Newark *News*, and "to present her case in the strongest and best way she can." The issue, as presented by the Bryce Commission for the Allies and in the White Book for Germany, this journal adds, is now "clarified and verified so far as is possible." It admits that "undoubtedly many of the stories of atrocities were exaggerated," and that "much that actually occurred" was "a more or less inevitable accompaniment to war." Nevertheless, it concludes that "the German case at the moment seems to rest more on attempted claim to rightfulness or necessity of motive than to successful disputation of fact."

One of the most interesting answers to Germany's charges is from the pen of A. J. Carnoy, professor of philology at Louvain University. Writing to the New York *Times*, he characterizes that portion of the White Book dealing with Belgium as a rehash of "the classical charges made upon the Belgians by the Germans from the very beginning of the war, and since then refuted by all kinds of people, including Germans." To Germany's complaint that Belgian civilians attacked German soldiers in violation of Articles 1 and 2 of the Hague Convention (Part 5), he replies that Germany has not the slightest right to invoke this convention, because—

> "Article 10 (Part 8) of the convention of 1907, 'respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in case of war on land,' exactly says: 'The fact of a neutral Power resisting even by force attempts to violate its neutrality can not be regarded as a hostile act.' If there was, then, no hostile act on the part of Belgium, there was no state of war with that country, and no convention concerning war is applicable to the Belgian resistance."

THE STEEL TRUST FOUND GUILTLESS

THE RAY OF REASON, which Chief Justice White detected shining from the Sherman Act, has been directed at the United States Steel Corporation, like the questioning beam from Diogenes's lantern, and has found an honest trust. The court decision clearing this concern of guilt "is a great triumph for honest business management" and "a vindication of the morality of large affairs," exclaims the New York *Sun*, which hopes it "marks the end of a persecution, for political purposes and for which both political parties are responsible, that has paralyzed enterprise for at least a dozen years and has cost this nation more than a great foreign war." The verdict handed down by the United States Circuit Court sitting at Trenton, N. J., on June 3, is based on the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that in trust-prosecutions "only such combinations are within the act as by reason of intent or the inherent nature of the contemplated acts prejudice the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the course of trade." Or, as Judge Buffington says in writing the unanimous opinion of the Circuit Court:

> "We dismiss once and for all the question of the mere volume or bigness of business. The question before us is not how much business was done, or how large the company that did it; the vital question is: How was the business, whether big or little, done—was it, in the test of the Supreme Court, done by prejudicing the public interests, by unduly restricting or unduly obstructing trade? The question is one of undue restriction or obstruction, and not one of undue volume of trade."

With this point in view, the Court notes that 60 per cent. of the steel business of the country is controlled by this corporation's competitors, and that in the ten years since it was formed its own business has grown but 40 per cent., while that of its competitors has grown, in various cases, from 63 to 3,779 per cent., forcing the conclusion that "the steel and iron business of this country is not being, and indeed can not be, monopolized." After quoting the testimony both of the steel company's competitors and of the consumers using its product, the Court adds:

> "No one can read the testimony and fail to be satisfied that this great body of business men, scattered over all parts of the country, in keen competition with each other in their several lines, is alert in seeing that competitive conditions exist between the manufacturers of basic steel-products from whom they buy, and the sworn testimony of these men, who are vitally interested in the maintenance of real competition between the steel corporation and its manufacturing competitors, that such real competition does exist and has existed during the past ten years, can not but carry a conviction that such is the case."

The verdict is hailed as "the Magna Carta of good business" by the New York *Times*, while the New York *Press* rejoices that "industry is at last unshackled, business is free to take up its enterprise again, and the American people shall resume their old road to prosperity." The Court makes it clear that "dissolution is no solution" of America's business evils, remarks Mr. George W. Perkins, who is credited with having a large part in the formation of the Steel Corporation. The New York *Tribune* takes this rosy view of the verdict's effect on our prosperity:

> "The country now has its eyes fixt on the future. It is looking forward to a revival of industry and prosperity which is to be accompanied in 'big business' by a far larger measure of fair-dealing and respect for the rights of competitors than was the rule in a less enlightened past. The decision in this last prosecution of primary importance practically closes past accounts, and the country is satisfied to see them closed."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* sees "no sufficient justification" for appealing the case to the Supreme Court, as is expected will be done, but the New York *World* notes that even if an appeal is taken,

> "the Court appealed to would be the one which has applied the rule of reason to the law, and that the judgment before us has been under some guidance by the rule of reason will be generally admitted."

"PRZEMYSL" AGAIN

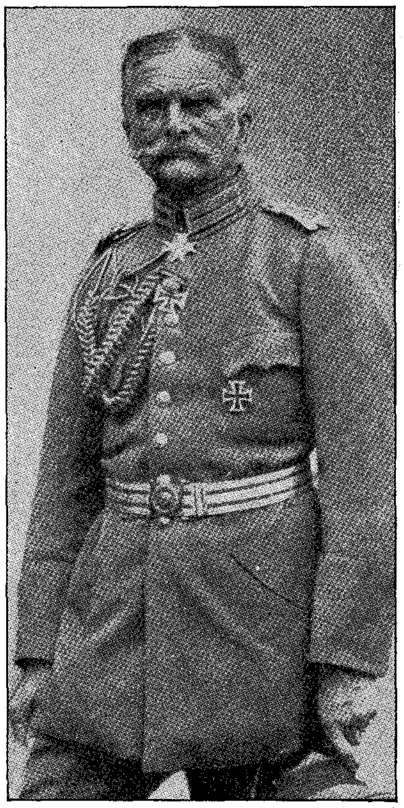
THE RECAPTURE OF PEREMYSL by the Teutonic Allies—making it Przemysl again—with the complete failure of Russia's Galician campaign, which it appears to emphasize, is attributed by press writers in both English and American cities to Russian shortage of ammunition, tho there is no desire to disparage German valor or strategy. And in a solemn address of warning and appeal to British workmen, David Lloyd-George, England's new Minister of Munitions, told his hearers that Germany's "great success" against Russia is "due entirely to superior equipment, to overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment." The capture of Przemysl is the most notable single event so far in the great Austro-German offensive which cleared the Russians out of the Karpathian passes and drove them northward and eastward, with a reported loss in prisoners alone of 270,000, during the month of May. Now, as one of the New York *World's* London correspondents observes:

> "With Przemysl once more in German and Austrian hands, the Russians seem to be left without any good line of defense until they reach the Galician frontier, the line of the San being now untenable for them. Military experts here already are speculating as to whether the fall of Przemysl may not be followed by the evacuation of Lemberg, which would practically neutralize all the successes gained by Russian troops in Galicia from the beginning of the war, and leave them scarcely a foothold on conquered territory."

One of the most important results of the victory, this writer adds, is the recapture by the Austro-German forces of the Galician oil-fields between Boryslaw and Drohobycz, west of Stryj.

The official Russian view of the loss of Przemysl is more or less accurately represented by this sentence from a Petrograd *communiqué:*

> "As Przemysl, in view of the state of its artillery and its works (which were destroyed by the Austrians before their capitulation), was recognized as incapable of defending itself, its maintenance in our hands only served our purpose until such time as our possession of positions surrounding the town on the northwest facilitated our operations on the San.
>
> "The enemy having captured Jaroslaw and Radymno and begun to spread along the right bank of the river, the maintenance of these positions forced our troops to fight on an unequal and very difficult front, increasing it by thirty-five versts (about twenty-four miles) and subjecting the troops occupying these positions to the concentrated fire of the enemy's numerous guns."



GENERAL VON MACKENSEN.

His Galician triumphs, including the recapture of Przemysl on June 2, add his Scotch-sounding name to that of von Hindenburg in the roll of Germany's notable heroes of the Eastern campaigns.

The final battle for possession of the fortress, says a New York *Herald* London correspondent, who may be drawing somewhat on his imagination in view of the exceeding brevity of the official reports, "lasted through four days of unexampled ferocity."

> "Nothing can exceed the heroism with which the Russians defended the outer forts in the face of a human avalanche. With their ammunition virtually exhausted, they fought on with the fury of despair, and only when the storming forces were at the muzzles of the guns and the last shell had been fired did the Czar's men admit they were defeated. For some days powder and shells had been at a dangerously low mark in Przemysl, only sufficient amounts reaching the army to last until the arrival of the next transport-trains from the east. Then on Tuesday [June 1] the Austrian artillery moved from the north and south, until it commanded the double-tracked Przemysl-Lemberg Railroad in the rear of the fortress, and the last source of supply was cut off. Only then did the struggle reach its end."

Out of the mass of editorial comment upon this gigantic Russian reverse and Teutonic triumph, we select this comment from the practised pen of Mr. Frank H. Simonds in the New York *Tribune:*

> "All the sturdy advance westward to the outskirts of Krakow and southwestward up to and across the summits of the Karpathians has gone for naught. . . . When Przemysl surrendered two months ago and the Russian van had prest through the middle Karpathian passes and threatened a descent into the Hungarian plain, Vienna had already begun to count Galicia with Lombardy and Venice—another lost pearl from the crown of the Dual Monarchy.
>
> "But within the last two months the tide of battle has turned abruptly and violently. Galicia is almost redeemed, and if Russian powers of recuperation are not equal to the strain the next drive of von Hoetzendorff and von Mackensen may carry the Teutonic allies past Lemberg and leave Russia fighting from the Gulf of Riga, on the north, to the border of Roumania, on the south, within her own territory."

But, it is added:

> "Austro-Hungarian elation over the reoccupation of the great fortress on the San must be tempered by bitter recollections of the capitulation of ten weeks ago. An Austro-Hungarian army of 170,000 men was sacrificed there on a forlorn hope —120,000 of them going into captivity. Przemysl was not worth that price. No fortress on any front has been or is likely to be worth it."

And there is "another drop of bitterness in the cup of German-Austro-Hungarian success." Had these victories come earlier they might have changed the face of the war. A complete Russian defeat might have kept Italy out of the war, and "the Teutonic combination would now be near victory—or nearer to it than at any time since the war began." But now the troops that have at least partially disposed of Russia for a time "must meet Italy's fresh first-line troops in the southwestern theater." And *The Tribune's* war expert is moved to remark:

> "In this war Germany has accomplished prodigies in the field. But extraordinary military efficiency has been offset by fatal diplomatic blunders. German diplomacy has made vain the sacrifices of German valor. . . . Not content with neutralizing the effects of the recent victories over Russia by raising up a new foe in Italy, the Berlin Foreign Office is now debating whether or not to cast into the opposite balance the immense resources of the United States."

In its search for the cause of "the profound and sudden failure" of the Russian campaign, it occurs to the New York *Evening Sun* that—

> "Like any other going mechanism, an army must have fuel. The fuel of an army is ammunition. If we could look into the fuel-tank of this stalled mechanism of the Czar's we might find it empty. Perhaps the German General Staff has looked into the Russian fuel-tank and knows what is the matter with the machine.
>
> "It needs this explanation to make the collapse of the Russian defense in Galicia, evident from the moment of the loss of Tarnow and more evident with each succeeding week, comprehensible to us. The Russians, horse, foot, and artillery, have

been falling back with empty guns, or at least with so small a supply of ammunition as to make them hopeless of fighting a successful battle on a large scale.

"This collapse is due, of course, to the failure of the Allies to take Constantinople in the first attack during Lent. The worst effect of it, fortunately for the Russians, must be well-nigh over.

"Archangel, the northern port of Russia, from now on will be free of ice and will be open to receive ammunition-shipments, and these with what comes over the Trans-Siberian Railway should suffice indefinitely, or until the Dardanelles are forced. In the meantime, Russia stands to lose more of her hard-won Galician gains; but Russian power itself is but temporarily affected."

The lesson of the Galician campaign is that victory in modern warfare depends upon the supply of ammunition, and it was that lesson that Mr. Lloyd-George drove home in his recent Manchester speech. As quoted in the London dispatches, he said in part:

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AN EXAMPLE TO MEXICAN LEADERS.

Victoriano Huerta, ex-Dictator of Mexico, mowing the lawn in front of his Long Island home. In his opinion "the Mexican question must and will be settled by the Mexicans exclusively."

"Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of the superior valor of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to superior equipment, to overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment.

"It was a battle won by the use they made of their skilled industries and especially by the superior organization of German workshops.

"Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians.

"Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front, the Germans would have been turned out of France and driven half-way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country they had tortured and tormented with dastardly cruelty; more than that, we should have actually penetrated into Germany."

TO HELP MEXICO SAVE HERSELF

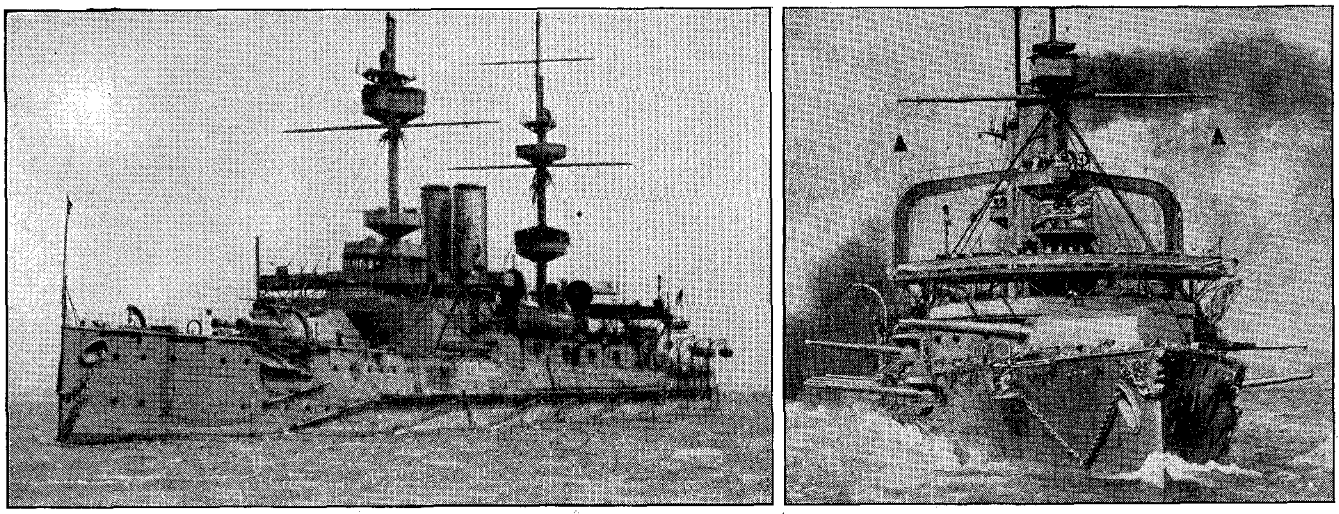
HIS DECISION that "watchful waiting" must give way to "helpful action" wins President Wilson the approval of even the most outspoken journalistic critics of his Mexican policy. "Considerations of humanity, the relief of a famished and broken people, indignation with the brawling guerrilla chiefs who fight for their own hand, anger for the wrongs suffered by our undefended citizens in Mexico, the enormous imperiled or ruined American interests in Mexico —all these," declares the New York *Sun*, "impel the American people to stand solidly by Mr. Wilson in whatever course of firm and deliberate suppression of disorder and faction and protection of natives and foreigners in Mexico he may be forced to adopt." The "considerations of humanity," as set forth by the President in his Mexican statement and in his earlier appeal under Red-Cross auspices for help for the starving people of that unhappy country, seem almost irresistible to most editors. The country, as the Chicago *Herald* observes, might have endured the spectacle of a revolution-ridden next-door neighbor a great deal longer, "but it can not and will not endure indefinitely the sight of a starving nation." And the Springfield *Republican*, New York *World*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Indianapolis *News*, Charleston *News and Courier*, and Omaha *Bee* are but a few of the representative dailies which give emphatic editorial utterance to this thought.

Yet the New York *Tribune* and Chicago *Tribune*, tho admitting that so serious a situation calls for action, argue strongly and at length to the effect that the call is no more urgent than it has been for months, that action which should have been taken earlier might well have been deferred at this time on account of the more serious issue with Germany, and that there is all the more reason to get the Army and Navy into a better state of preparedness in order to be able to make our words good in both complications. That his own "watchful-waiting" policy, too, is largely responsible for the Mexican situation which President Wilson would now end is the opinion of several papers, including the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Brooklyn *Standard Union*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Baltimore *American*, Washington *Times*, Detroit *Free Press*, Grand Rapids *Press*, and St. Louis *Globe Democrat*. On the other hand, the New York *World* is convinced that the long delay has "brought a good many people in Mexico to their senses," and "we can go into Mexico now, if necessary, in the full confidence that there will be no suspicion as to our intentions, and that all Latin America will know that the United States is trying to do for Mexico what it did for Cuba."

While the New York *Evening Post* does not find a review of President Wilson's Mexican policy "exactly inspiriting," it notes that he has had a good measure of success in his chief objects:

"He set himself against the recognition of Huerta, and Huerta is an exile from Mexico. He strove to keep the United States out of another Mexican war, and did it—only, however, by a skilful turning of the corner, through the mediation of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. Above all, he sought to make it clear to Mexico, to South America, and to all the world that the United States did not wish or intend to add a foot to its territory by conquest. This position the President has maintained throughout, and has reenforced it by various utterances, so that it may now be regarded as a settled part of his policy. In this his countrymen may well take pride."

In his statement of June 2, addrest to the American people and evidently intended also for ears beyond the Rio Grande, President Wilson points out that "Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled." Meanwhile, "she has been swept by civil war as if by fire," and, in short, "is starving and without



TWO OF THE FIVE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIPS LOST IN THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

The *Majestic* (on the reader's left) was torpedoed by a submarine on May 27, the *Triumph* (on the right) having met the same fate only the day before. The other battle-ships of the Allies officially reported as sunk in these operations are the British ships *Irresistible, Goliath,* and *Ocean,* and the French ship *Bouvet.* None was of the dreadnought or superdreadnought class.

a government." In these circumstances, says the President, we can not stand indifferently by. And he feels it his duty to—

> "publicly and very solemnly call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act together and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that if they can not accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this Government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

President Wilson's decision is held by the editors and Washington correspondents to be due in large part to recent Red-Cross and consular bulletins and the reports of special agents. The problem of relief in Mexico is said by Red-Cross workers to be more difficult than that encountered in the relief of San Francisco, the Messina earthquake, or Belgium. Red-Cross bulletins based upon State Department reports tell of frightful conditions, constantly growing worse. In cities like Monterey, Tampico, Jalapa, and Acapulco the people are on the very verge of wholesale starvation. In Mexico City 100,000 people were reported suffering from hunger as long ago as March. Such food as there is brings fabulous prices. There have been serious riots and epidemics of smallpox and typhus.

While many editors predict armed intervention as the only way the President can carry out his purpose in Mexico, a New York *Sun* correspondent hears that he will first observe for a few weeks the effect of his statement on the Mexican leaders.

> "If by that time there are no evidences of a disposition on the part of the factions to get together for the common good of the country, an embargo will be placed on the shipment of arms to Mexico. Meantime the Administration will try to locate a strong group of men to take hold in Mexico during the period of reconstruction."

In default of early statements from revolutionary leaders, one interesting indication of Mexican opinion comes in ex-President Huerta's declaration that "our people will never stand for any government inspired by foreigners, no matter how humanitarian or noble the motives of such foreign nation appear to be." But an Associated Press correspondent points out that the assumption that the Mexican people would unite against intervention "is combated by those in sympathy with the President's purpose." "Only a small proportion of Mexico's population of approximately 16,000,000 have taken up arms, and the contention is advanced that the great majority, pinched by hunger and suffering from other deprivations, would welcome intervention by the United States."

UNDERWATER NIBBLES AT BRITISH BATTLE-SHIPS

THE ONLY CONSOLATION the British seem to have in their Dardanelles campaign, to judge from the press comment, is the fact that the battle-ships which have been following one another to the bottom were "obsolete." On May 26 the *Triumph* was torpedoed and sunk; the next day the *Majestic* met the same fate. If similar success should be achieved by the underwater craft in the North Sea, it might decide the war, think some of our editorial onlookers. If their number is increased, says the Savannah *News*, "it may be difficult for England to keep up her food-supply, to use battle-ships in the Dardanelles, or to keep the route to India open." With a little more submarine development, agrees the New York *Globe*, the "present big ships of war will become as obsolete as wooden vessels became after the duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*." It may be that there is a lesson for us at the Turkish strait, altho, in view of the fact that conditions in and around the Dardanelles seem almost ideal for submarine attack, the Springfield *Republican* does not think that any new conclusions can be drawn from the sinking of the *Triumph* and the *Majestic*. The effect, however, is not lost on the popular mind, and "the feeling grows perceptibly that the submarine is the naval weapon of the future, and that for the defense of the United States against overseas attack submarines in large numbers will be indispensable." And this feeling is strongly exprest in the editorial columns of the Atlanta *Constitution*, Columbus *Dispatch*, and Grand Rapids *Press*.

While French and British reports tell of successive gains on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it is also observed that there have been heavy losses on both sides, and, as a London dispatch puts it, "admission is made that the Turkish defenses are strongly constructed and that their capture must be achieved by the slow and methodical methods of trench warfare." So that the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, considering these reports, sees only insignificant progress; "measured by practical accomplishment, the expedition of the Allies has been a failure up to date." Already, the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes, "the British Navy has lost more battle-ships in this operation than have been sacrificed in all other naval operations put together. The *Ocean* and the *Irresistible* were sunk by shell-fire and torpedoes sent from shore tubes in the much-criticized sea attack upon the Dardanelles on March 18; the *Goliath* was sunk by a torpedo from a Turkish destroyer while operating in conjunction with the Allied land forces." The *Triumph* and the *Majestic* were submarine victims, and "a floating mine accounted for the French battleship *Bouvet.*" "Conceding that all the ships lost are old and unfit to take their place in an engagement between first-class fleets, they were yet valuable units of the Dardanelles fleet; even the British Navy can not afford to have such losses continue." It is evident to *The Eagle* that "thus far the Turkish defensive on land and sea has proved itself superior to the offensive strength developed by the Allies."

The introduction of German submarines in this campaign confronts the Allies with a new and formidable menace, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, which continues:

> "In brief, it is doubtful whether the Allied fleet at the Dardanelles could continue its operations in the face of continued activity by German undersea boats. The whole course of events in the North Sea and the waters about Great Britain has shown that a fleet operating in comparatively circumscribed waters is exposed to serious hazard from submarines if the latter craft have or are able to establish a convenient base. . . . . . .
>
> "What has happened in the North Sea may well be repeated at the Dardanelles if the Germans can get a sufficient number of submarines to those remote waters. The question is whether the Germans can do this. Apparently the submarine (or submarines) which sank the *Triumph* and the *Majestic* came by way of the Mediterranean. Possibly it was transported overland to Pola, and thence made its way by water to the Ægean. . . . . . .
>
> "Only time can show to what extent the Germans can threaten with their submarines the success of the Allies' Turkish campaign. They have already done enough to awaken grave apprehension among the naval strategists of the Allied countries."

But the Germans are not alone in this underwater activity, as witness the official announcement "that the British submarine *E-11* penetrated to the Sea of Marmora, and, after sinking a vessel loaded with a great quantity of ammunition, attacked the Turkish supply-ship *Rodosto,* which ran ashore." Also, that another submarine "proceeded as far as Constantinople, where it discharged a torpedo alongside the arsenal."

Moreover, we read in the London dispatches that trade to and from British ports goes on very much as tho there were no submarine danger, and there is no sign of any interruption in the operations in the Dardanelles. British naval supremacy, comments the Boston *Transcript,* "is not likely to be shaken by the torpedoing of a few second- or third-class battle-ships, vessels of the age or dimensions of our *Oregon*, *Maine*, or *Missouri.*" For "not one of the British battle-ships which have perished in their calling in the course of this war was what is professionally classed as 'a capital ship.'" *The Transcript* notes that the new ships building more than offset such losses, and pays this tribute to British naval achievement:

> "The British Navy has kept the German battle-ship fleet from going to sea; it has destroyed von Spee's squadron in revenge for Cradock's defeat; it has hunted down the German commerce-raiders, and has literally swept the German mercantile flag from the ocean. Moreover—and here it has discharged a function of the first importance—it has given safe convoy to the transport fleet which has carried nearly 800,000 troops to the shores of France.
>
> "These achievements are enough to overbalance the activities of the German submarines which perpetrate massacres or nibble at the very edges of the enormous British merchant fleet."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MEXICO continues in unwavering support of a policy of unpreparedness for peace.—*Washington Star.*

IT seems very difficult at times for some naturalized citizens to become neutralized citizens.—*Birmingham News.*

DR. DERNBURG'S eloquence has reached its highest point since he stopt talking.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE American women arrested in Germany for insulting an officer probably wouldn't get off the sidewalk for him.—*Boston Transcript.*

HAVING decided that the *Lusitania* was a war-ship, the German Government ought to insist that the murdered babies were the gun crews.—*New York World.*

ITALY at least will have the distinction of being the only nation in the war that hasn't been accused of starting the whole thing.—*Philadelphia North American.*

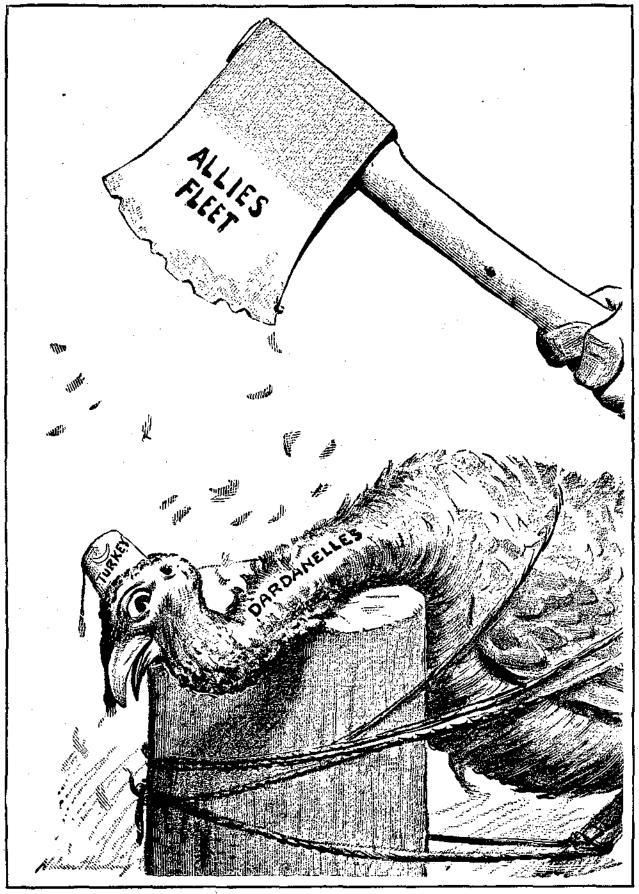
THE shortage of ammunition in Russia must be making the poor fellows at the front regret all those bombs they used to waste so lavishly on the Czar.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF Italy's ambition to bring all Italian soil under the Italian flag persists there will come a time when France will not be so glad to see Italy show fight as she is now.—*St. Louis Republic.*

WHEN the theorists have finished their learned dissertations at the Pan-American Conference we would like to suggest that the way to trade with South America is to trade with her.—*Boston Transcript.*

AFTER all the complaints about detention of cotton-cargoes, it seems surprizing that the real owners can not be found to receive payment from Great Britain. We need to consider underhand as well as undersea tactics. —*Wall Street Journal.*

GERMAN War Expert Says Italy Will Only Delay Victory.—Headline. Lay observers will find it difficult to believe that the Italians, even if they should fail to aid the Allies, can be of any real hindrance to them.—*Philadelphia North American.*



"AH! BUT SEE HOW I'M NICHING THE AX!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

IF the Vatican wishes to maintain its neutrality, it should reinstate the Swiss Guards.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

WE earnestly hope that the time will not come for the appearance of a red, white, and blue book.—*St. Louis Republic.*

IN the absence of Miss Jane Addams, the army of intervention in Mexico will be commanded by Miss Mabel Boardman.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE formation of a league of neutral nations is gaining favor at Washington. Better form it quickly or there won't be any material left.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE German press in Germany are becoming almost as bitterly anti-American as some of the German papers in the United States.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHINA and Japan have again demonstrated their unfitness to rank with the civilized Powers by signing a treaty that assures peace in the Far East.—*New York World.*

VENICE never will know what war is until a German submarine bobs up right in the middle of the main street and sinks a few gondolas.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Kaiser's dependence on the Milwaukee vote looks like the biggest piece of political sagacity since Spain in '98 thought that the South wouldn't fight.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN declining to be sunk by a mine or torpedo, the *Nebraskan* was following the precedent set by another well-known Nebraskan, who has been sailing in the political war-zone for a number of years.—*Chicago Herald.*

IN view of the Austrians' assertions, made when they lost Peremysl, that the city was of little importance, anyway, the Teutons seem to have gone to undue trouble to get it back again.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AMONG the captains of the United States Navy on the active list just published are: Augustus Fechteler, John Hoogewerff, Gustav Kaemmerling, Emil Theiss, George Kline, Joseph Straus, E. W. Eberle, loyal Americans, all.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

FOREIGN RAPS AT THE PRESIDENT

A PRESIDENT'S LOT is "not a happy one," especially when that President is the head of a nation trying hard to preserve a scrupulous neutrality. President Wilson has certainly succeeded in pleasing neither of the belligerents. The German press accuse him of being "the ally of our enemies," to quote the *Kölnische Zeitung*, and the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* gravely advises him to give up all hope of acting as mediator when the war is over. The French papers at the same time accuse him of moral cowardice in not entering a protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality. Thus Mr. Georges Clemenceau, an ex-Premier of France, in a long article in his paper, the Paris *Homme Enchaîné*, says:

> "Some neutrals still hesitate. History will wonder that the most notable of them has not dared to protest against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, apropos of which President Wilson, following the Pope's example, is still gravely consulting his law-books to find out if right has been outraged."

A still more bitter attack is made by that brilliant journalist, Mr. Gustave Hervé, in the Paris *Guerre Sociale*, which runs:

> "After letting the Belgian violation, the Louvain massacres, the Reims destruction, and the asphyxiating gas pass without flinching, that wise man, President Wilson, timidly informed Germany when the first torpedoing without warning of an English ship carrying neutral citizens occurred that he considered such a proceeding was not absolutely in conformity with the law of nations. Perhaps he would have received with the same philosophy the massacre of his countrymen in the *Lusitania* had not the indignation of all un-German America brought him down from the heights."

The Paris *Lanterne* is mordantly sarcastic:

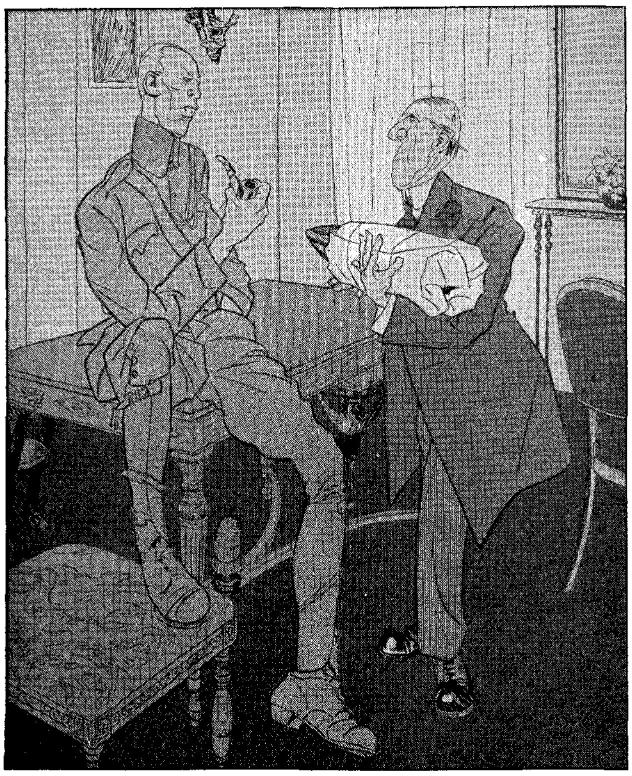
> "Like the heroic American boxers, President Wilson accepts the rudest blows with prodigious stoicism. Nowhere was the *Lusitania* tragedy received with such calm dignity as in Washington. The President has pondered and reached a decision—doubtless the wisest one—of pointing out to the Germans the unworthiness of their conduct. This great citizen of free America proposes to make the Kaiser blush for his misdoings. He knows the diplomacy of humility, also he has the mastery over his own heart."

La Lanterne thinks that the President should have definitely come out on the side of the Allies without any further ceremony, and professes to be unable to understand the President's determination to preserve peace:

> "Doubtless the President is right, but such wisdom requires amazing courage and a heart strangely invulnerable. So lofty is this moral greatness that our feeble understanding can not fathom it; to our poor Latin intelligence it is as incomprehensible as infinity."

In England the same regret is exprest that no protest was made in the matter of Belgium, and the London *Morning Post*, while admitting that America has no *locus standi*, as she was not one of the Powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality, yet thinks that the President could have entered a protest on the grounds of humanity, not only as regards this, but also in the matter of floating mines. The London *New Statesman* thinks that—

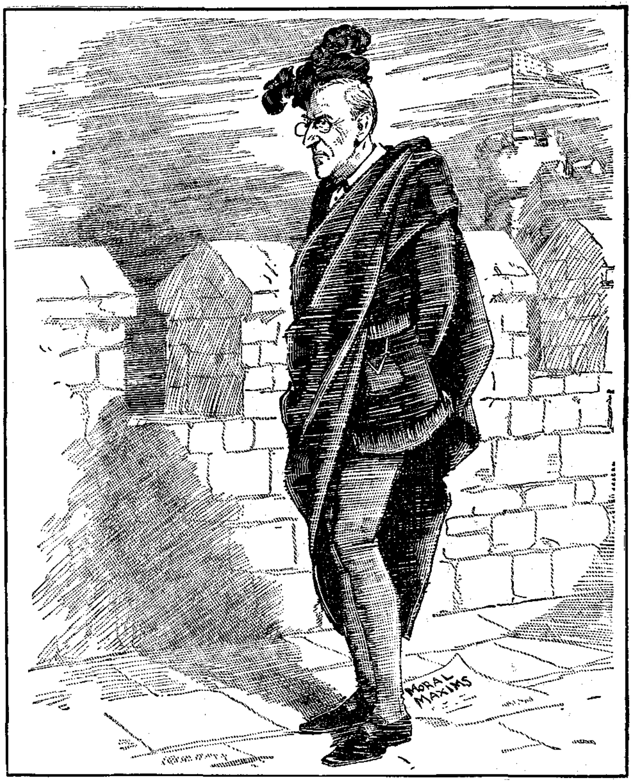
> "Mr. Wilson is in a position of greater difficulty than any American President has occupied since the time of Lincoln. He is confronted by a world situation without parallel in history.



WILSON'S WRAPPING-PAPER FOR ENGLISH DELIVERIES.

"Here's another sample of my ammunition. I've wrapt it up, as you see, in one of my little protests, but you needn't take that too seriously."

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).



HAMLET, U. S. A.

Scene: The ramparts of the White House.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!"

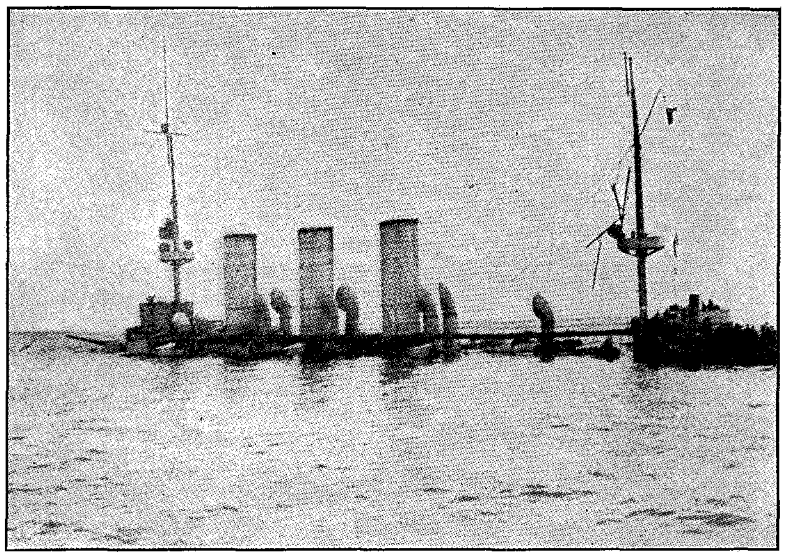
VOICE OF COL. ROOSEVELT (off)—"That's so!" —*Punch* (London).

OUR PESTERED PRESIDENT.

> He is head of a Cabinet which is wholly inexperienced in international affairs, and he has in Mr. Bryan a Secretary of State out of whose hands he must, for the most imperative of all reasons, take the control of affairs at every critical juncture."

Under these circumstances, says *The New Statesman*, it is not surprizing that the President's policy is not as "vigorous as it might be," and it thinks that he is influenced by an ambition to play the peacemaker when the war is over, and in this, it says, he is doomed to disappointment, as, it goes on to assert, he would be equally unacceptable to all the belligerents, but—

> "The future will show whether President Wilson has read the signs aright. In the meantime we should give due weight to the various factors which have determined his position; and we should by no means forget that, so far as the evidence enables us to judge, his policy has been and is supported by the immense majority of the American people."



THE TURKISH CRUISER *MEDJIDIEH* SUNK BUT NOT SUBMERGED.

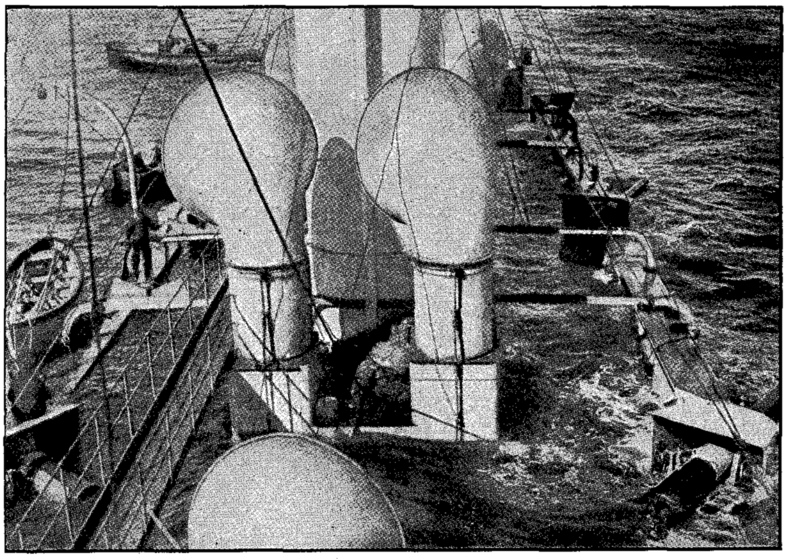
This vessel sank in shallow water on April 3, as the result of striking a Russian mine, only 15 miles from Odessa. A ship concern at that port has undertaken to save the ship, with the idea of presenting her to the Russian Admiralty.

PUTTING THE SCREWS ON PERSIA

MANY COMPLAINTS are found in the Russian papers regarding the activity of German diplomats in Persia, who, it is alleged, are trying to force the country into war side by side with the Turks. Persia, we are told, is following the line of least resistance, and she has not protested against the violation of her western frontier, where both Turks and Russians are having a series of lively engagements. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* writes:

> "German diplomacy has turned Persian territory into a theater of war against Russia and England. The Persian Government does not raise a finger to hinder this activity; hence the only thing for the Russians and English to do is to recognize the fact and begin a counter-struggle against Germany on Persian territory. It is not only our right, but our duty. . . . . . .
>
> "We pointed out the necessity of taking serious precautions against the German intrigues in Persia at the very beginning of the war. Unfortunately we have not succeeded in convincing those who have to be convinced. Now the danger is becoming apparent. . . . How long, then, shall we wait?"

The Moscow *Russkoye Slovo* expresses its views with equal emphasis, and says:



SUNKEN, BUT STILL FORMIDABLE.

The *Medjidieh* lies in water so shallow that at low tide it would still be possible to fire her guns, which can be seen only half-submerged in the picture.

> "Notwithstanding the invasion of the Turks into the border provinces of Persia, which has not met with the least protest on the part of the Persian Government, Russia and England are keeping up the fiction of Persia's neutrality. The German Ambassador and the German consuls in Persia are, therefore, still at their posts as if nothing had happened. Taking advantage of their diplomatic immunity, the German and Austrian agents are openly agitating in favor of Persia joining Turkey. . . . . . .
>
> "Such German activity clashes with the rights of Russia and England in Persia as protecting Powers. If nothing irremediable has yet happened in Persia it is only because the Turks are beaten everywhere and forced to retreat to their frontiers. But to avoid unexpected complications, it would be as well to consider the question of the stay of the German and Austrian diplomatic agents in Persia. Otherwise, the freedom which our enemies are enjoying in their propaganda will be taken by the Persians as a sign of our weakness."

In the meanwhile the Turkish papers lose no opportunities of pointing out to Persia just where her duty lies and what her Moslem neighbors expect from her. The Constantinople *Tanine* publishes an article, typical of the appeals made almost daily in the Turkish press, which runs:

> "After ten months of war Persia still remains neutral and, under the circumstances, no fair-minded man can fail to justify her for doing so.
>
> "When the war opened, for Persia to enter the lists against the two great Powers, England and Russia, would have been stark rashness and blindness. They would have taken frightful vengeance for her folly. She was forced to remain neutral. But she has the duty of showing that she has the desire and the right to live as a nation. If she wishes to preserve her national existence when this war ends, she can not forever remain neutral in this mighty strife of nations. This pressure upon her to take part in the war increases day by day. The enlightened Persians know this as well as we do. England and Russia have planned to divide Persia between them. She is a big, sweet morsel all ready for them to swallow.
>
> "If these Powers are victorious in the war, then Persia will be wiped off the map, her national existence will be finished, for we know how weak peoples fare at their hands in such a case.
>
> "The one hope of Persia's salvation is for her to join without delay with us and our allies, for events up till the present time give ninety chances in a hundred of the final victory remaining with Germany and her allies."

MORAL ASPECTS OF ASPHYXIATION

"A MOST DAMNABLE INVENTION," is the unvarnished phrase used by the Bishop of Pretoria when writing to the London *Times* regarding the use of asphyxiating gases as a weapon. The English and French papers are filled with bitter denunciations of the Germans for employing this means to obtain a military advantage, but on the German side it is alleged that the Allies have only themselves to blame, as they first set the example in this method of warfare, which is admittedly a breach of the Hague Convention. Field-Marshal French deals with this charge in an official dispatch published in the Manchester *Guardian*, and says:

> "A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their official *communiqué* that we were making use of asphyxiating gases. At that time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood, but now, of course, it is obvious that it was part of the scheme. It is a further proof of the deliberate nature of the introduction by the Germans of a new and illegal weapon, and shows that they recognized its illegality and were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticism.
>
> "The effect of this poison is not merely disabling, or even painlessly fatal, as suggested in the German press. Those of its victims who do not succumb on the field and who can be brought into hospital suffer acutely, and, in a large proportion of cases, die a painful and lingering death. Those who survive are in little better case, as the injury to their lungs appears to be of a permanent character, and reduces them to a condition which points to their being invalids for life."

The Belgian Government has also issued a report on the subject, and we quote its graphic phrases as found in the columns of the Paris *Temps:*

> "Clouds of this gas were projected and descended on the trenches occupied by the Allied troops. The gases formed a low-lying cloud of dark-greenish color, which turned yellow as it streamed upward to the height of about 100 yards. A minute and a half after the gases reached them the men in the trenches were seized with vomiting and spat blood, their eyes and the inside of the mouth grew sore, and they were then stricken by a sort of stupor lasting for hours."

The Bishop of Pretoria, an eye-witness of these results, paints a vivid picture of the agonies endured by the sufferers in his letter to the London *Times*, the vigorous language of which is typical of all English comment on the subject:

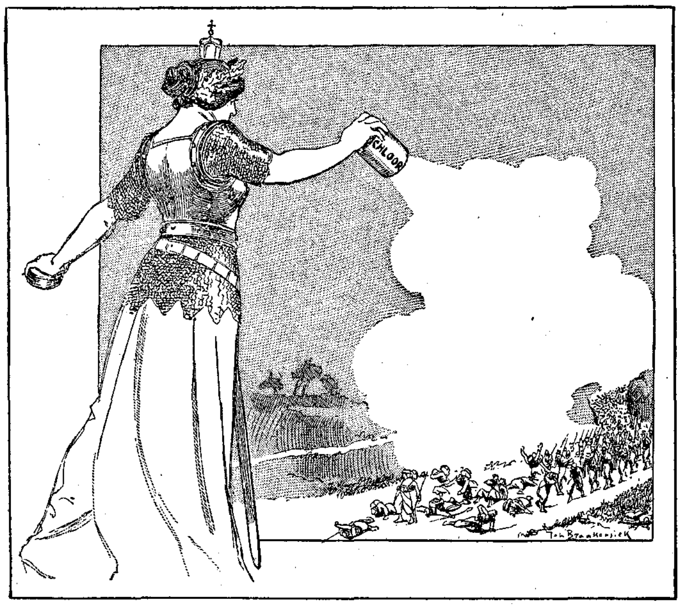
> "I have just come in from visiting some of our men in a clearing-hospital at the front who have been 'gassed' by this latest and most damnable invention of the German Imperial Staff, of which the Kaiser is the head. A more cruel and diabolical method of conducting war it would, I believe, be impossible to conceive. If the gas used merely knocked the men out for the time being, so that the Germans could walk over their unconscious bodies with impunity, it would be a sufficiently cowardly method of making war; but when as a fact, in a large percentage of cases, it kills men by a slow and torturing death, no language that I am master of can express what I am convinced every man, woman, or child would feel who saw what I have seen of the obvious agonies of great, fine, healthy men and lads under the ghastly effects of this poisonous gas.
>
> "There in that one clearing-hospital were scores of men (and they only a small percentage of the total number who had been 'gassed') suffering in varying degrees from suffocation—the worst cases fighting desperately for every breath in ghastly pain, and many of them had been going through this torture for days."

The Italian papers, like the English and the French, denounce the use of this weapon and emphasize the fact that Germany has, in so doing, violated the Hague agreement on this subject which she signed in 1899. The Milan *Corriere della Sera*, in a picturesquely sarcastic article, says:

> "The Germans do not deny the use of these bombs; they deny their excessive perniciousness, they say they can be evaded because they emit a dense smoke. . . . In the progress of scientific ferocity the Germans predominate once more. Do they not claim to be, and are they not admittedly, the only really great scientists in the world? . . . Oh, German system, what method! Everything in due order: murder, arson, pillage, all harmonized in the philosophy of war. Barbarians? No! The triumphs of science and philosophy have robbed the word of all meaning to-day. In an outburst of indignation one might shout at them—'Philosophers!' But perhaps the term is too strong."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* frankly admits the use of gases and says that it was only to be expected, as Germany is fighting for her existence, but the Rheinish organ is annoyed at Field-Marshal French's protests:

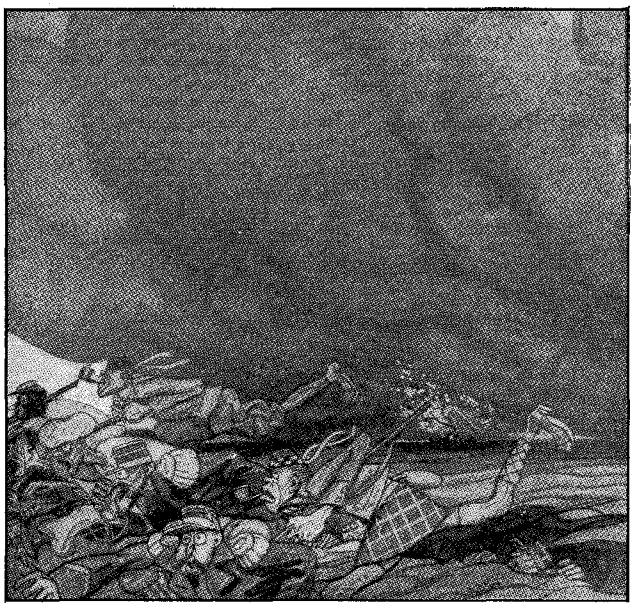
> "It is delightful to read Sir John French's tale of wo over the employment of projectiles with asphyxiating gas. It sounds particularly well in the mouth of the commander-in-chief of a nation which, for centuries, has trampled in the dust all the principles of international law."



GERMANIA'S CROWNING GLORY.

"The poisonous gas: Germany's newest and most glorious means of conquest."

—*De Amsterdammer.*



SPRING STORMS.

German poison-clouds in Flanders.

"The vernal breezes softly play,
Speeding all men upon their way."

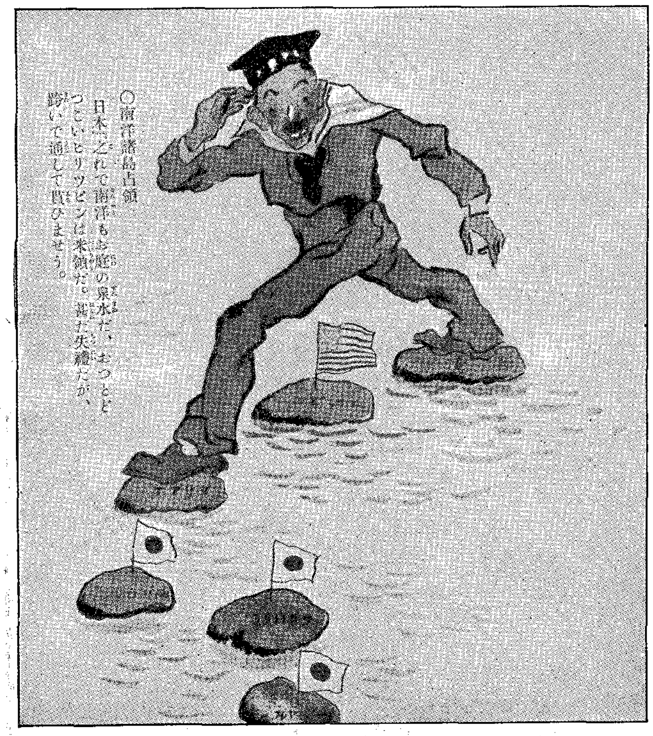
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

DUTCH AND GERMAN CARTOONISTS AIR THEIR VIEWS ON GAS.

THE JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES

A GREAT DEAL OF TALK has been going the rounds about Japanese aspiration to gain the control of the Philippines. Japanese statesmen and publicists have repeatedly denied that their country is casting covetous eyes toward the islands. They assert that the climate of the Philippines is too hot to be of much practical use for the Japanese, and that even if the climate suited them, the islands could not be transferred to Japanese control without incurring strenuous opposition on the part of the Filipinos. Yet the cry of "Japanese designs upon the Philippines" still occasionally goes the rounds of our press. Japan's apparent aggressiveness as manifested in her recent negotiations with China has naturally revived a sense of suspicion as to Japan's real intentions.

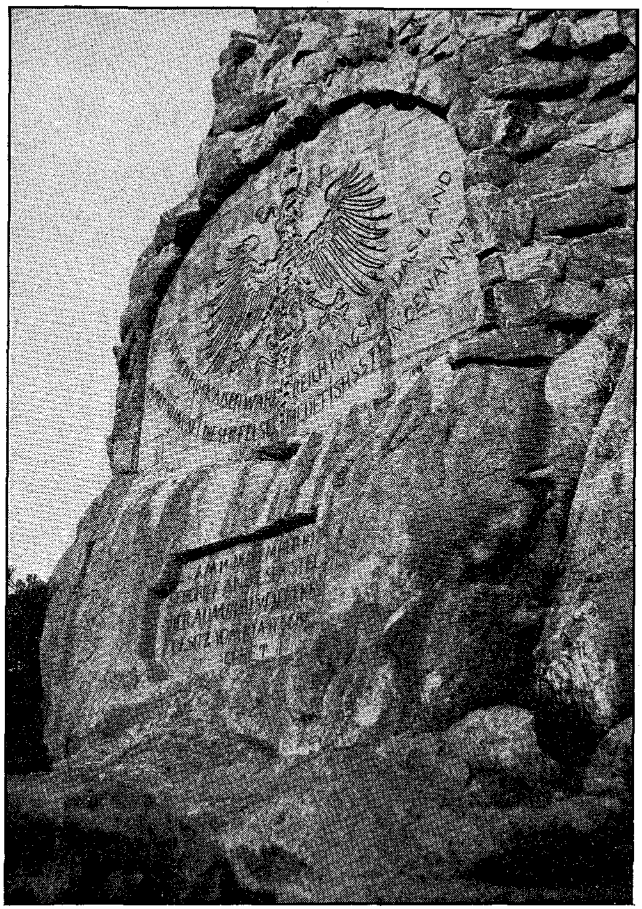
In the face of these facts it is interesting to note what a staff correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi* has to say about the activities of the Japanese in the archipelago. Writing from Manila, he tells us that the Americans over there entertain no suspicion or fear as regards the Japanese, and, considering the attitude of the Americans at home, he thinks the sentiments of American residents in the islands are well worth attention. He estimates the Japanese population in the Philippines at a little more than 4,000, of which Manila has 1,700. Most of them are carpenters and fishermen. Japanese carpenters are welcomed by Americans everywhere in the islands, as they are considered far more efficient than the natives or the Chinese. The average wages of a Japanese carpenter are about $50 per month. Several Japanese firms maintain branch offices at Manila and export coal and hemp from the islands. Japanese purchases of Philippine hemp amount to $3,000,000 per year. The land laws of the islands do not allow aliens to own land in fee simple, but if foreigners organize a company comprising at least one American shareholder, they are allowed to own land in the same manner as the aliens in Japan are permitted to own real property. At present lands owned by Japanese for the cultivation of hemp total some 1,224 acres. Timber-land can be owned by foreigners in the same manner. The price of timber-land is at present ridiculously low; it can be obtained almost for the asking.


○南洋諸島占領
日本之れで南洋もお庭の泉水だ、おつとど
つこいヒリツピンは米領だ。甚だ失禮だが、
跨いで通して貰ひませう。

NOT IN THE WAY.

—*Tokyo Puck.*

That the climate of the islands is too hot to suit white laborers is confirmed by this correspondent. Even Japanese, he says, do not thrive there. The Chinese are, in his estimate, the best laborers available for the islands, but there is a law prohibiting the importation of Chinese. There are 60,000 Chinese in the islands, but they are already settled on their own farms and can not, he says, be utilized in the development of new countries. The natives, he considers, are too easy-going to be any important factor in the exploitation of the immense resources with which the territory is endowed.



By courtesy of "Assembly Herald," N. Y.

A PALIMPSEST OF VICTORY.

Down through the middle of the German inscription commemorating the taking of Kiaochow run Chinese characters recently inscribed by the Japanese in token of their victory over the Germans and their present tenure of the city.

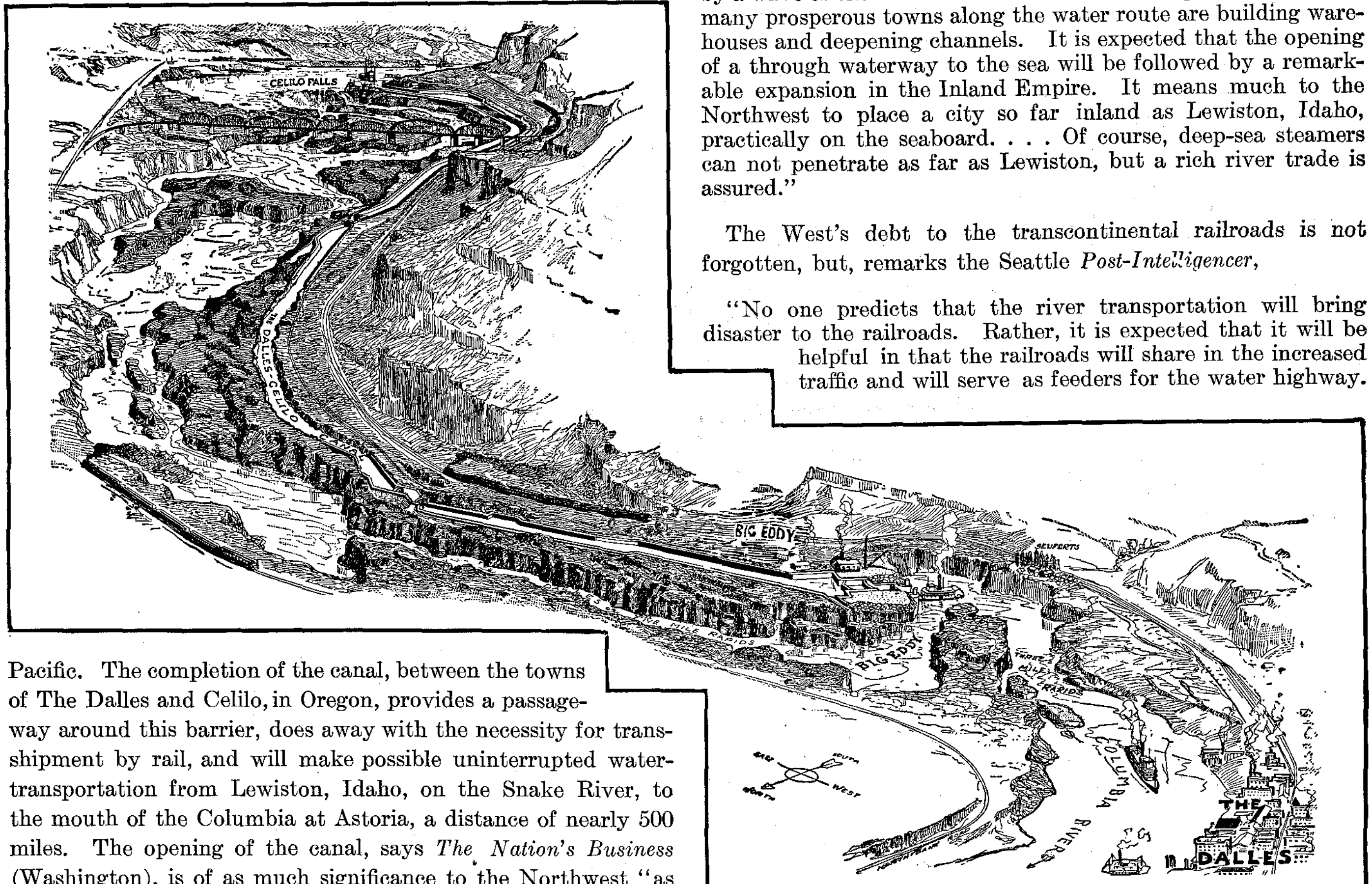
The writer pays a tribute to our policy in the Philippines, saying that "The American Government is anxious to restore independence to the natives at the earliest convenient moment," and that "since the political independence of the islands can not be secured without first establishing an economic independence, the American Administration is bending its energies to the development of their resources."

We are, however, solemnly warned by the Petrograd *Ryetch* that altho America has nothing to fear from Japan as far as the Philippines are concerned, nevertheless American interests in China are likely to suffer at the hands of the Japanese if Washington does not apply a restraining influence upon the Mikado's statesmen. Tho Japan has no desire, it says, for complications in the Pacific, yet the capture of Kiaochow has raised hopes nearer home:

> "It is still more important that the United States does not remain indifferent, for she can neither allow the strengthening of Japan in China in general nor the monopolization of the Chinese market in particular. This market is just as necessary for her growing industries as for Japan's. If the Tokyo Government is firmly resolved to push matters in this direction, then it is apparently prepared for a conflict with the United States which would further complicate the present world-catastrophe."

A NEW CANAL TO AN INLAND EMPIRE

UNDER THE STRESS of foreign developments it is quite possible, as the Indianapolis *News* observes, that many of us overlooked last month the opening of the Dalles-Celilo Canal. But the enthusiasm with which the people of the Pacific Northwest greeted the formal celebration of the opening showed what it means to eastern Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The rapids and falls in the Columbia River had been a barrier between this "Inland Empire" and the Pacific. The completion of the canal, between the towns of The Dalles and Celilo, in Oregon, provides a passageway around this barrier, does away with the necessity for transshipment by rail, and will make possible uninterrupted water-transportation from Lewiston, Idaho, on the Snake River, to the mouth of the Columbia at Astoria, a distance of nearly 500 miles. The opening of the canal, says *The Nation's Business* (Washington), is of as much significance to the Northwest "as is the Panama Canal to the United States as a whole." And the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* declares that "from an engineering standpoint the finished canal is an achievement of the construction department of the United States Army second only to what has been accomplished at Panama."



THE DALLES-CELILO CANAL,

Showing the nine-mile gorge through which the Columbia River plunges in a series of rapids, and the new canal cut into the rocky barrier on the Oregon side. This opening of the Columbia to continuous traffic makes it one of our great waterways.

The new waterway, we gather from newspaper maps and descriptions, parallels the Columbia River for eight and a half miles on the southern, or Oregon side. For half its length it is cut through solid rock. It is lined with concrete where cut through sand and gravel. There are five locks, the chief ones at Big Eddy, which overcome the rise of 90 feet in the level of the river. The canal has a minimum depth of eight feet and will be used largely by steamers of the stern-wheel type. Work began in 1908 and the total cost is put at $4,850,000.

The commercial importance of the Dalles-Celilo Canal is thus set forth in an Indianapolis *News* editorial:

"In northwestern Idaho, southeastern Washington, and northeastern Oregon there lies a vast stretch of rich country that has been called the Inland Empire. It is this section of the Northwest which the Dalles-Celilo Canal now connects with the Pacific Ocean. The canal has removed the last barrier to the free navigation of the Columbia River and its tributaries from the sea 479 miles inland to Lewiston, Idaho. The region which the waterway directly affects is the Columbia basin, but north, south, and east minor streams extend. Even portions of the southwestern Canadian provinces expect to profit by this cheaper system of transportation.

"The Dalles-Celilo Canal makes possible the navigation of about 2,136 miles of water. It makes unnecessary the costly transshipment of the old days, and reduces the freight-rate on wheat from the Walla Walla district to tide-water from $2.75 to $1.25 a ton. The completion of the canal has been accompanied by a wave of enthusiasm in the construction of good roads. The many prosperous towns along the water route are building warehouses and deepening channels. It is expected that the opening of a through waterway to the sea will be followed by a remarkable expansion in the Inland Empire. It means much to the Northwest to place a city so far inland as Lewiston, Idaho, practically on the seaboard. . . . Of course, deep-sea steamers can not penetrate as far as Lewiston, but a rich river trade is assured."

The West's debt to the transcontinental railroads is not forgotten, but, remarks the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*,

"No one predicts that the river transportation will bring disaster to the railroads. Rather, it is expected that it will be helpful in that the railroads will share in the increased traffic and will serve as feeders for the water highway. The river, affording the cheaper method of transportation, will to a large extent regulate freight-rates."

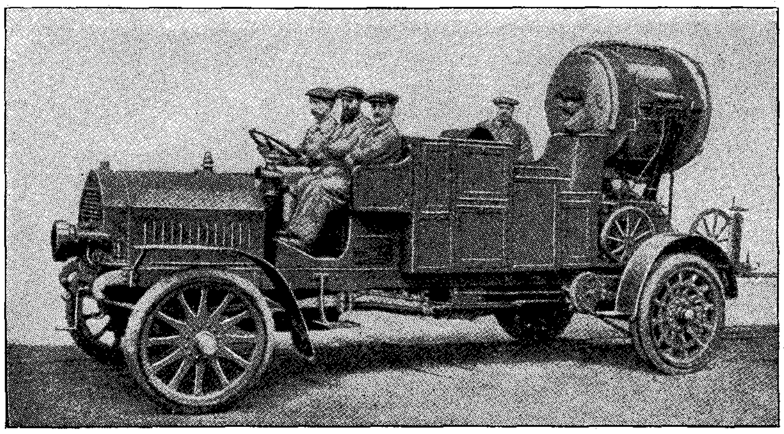
And in a Spokane *Spokesman-Review* editorial we read:

"As pack-horses gave way to the portage railway in conveying freight and passengers around this narrow stone chute through which the Columbia River launches itself with irresistible velocity, the portage has now become obsolete, and laden steamers will pass serenely up or down between the concrete walls of a safe and easy waterway. . . . . . .

"True, the need of an open river is no longer the vital necessity it was before the days of railroad development, and tracks of continental systems now follow both banks of the river, but to traffic this furnishes the surety against monopolistic charges on either boat or train. Relieved of the extra expense and delay of unloading, transshipping around The Dalles, and reloading, it seems certain that boat-lines will be able to maintain competition with land shipment that will speedily come to mean millions in freight-tariff saving to practically all the agricultural interests of the Inland Empire."

DO OUR STOMACHS FEEL?

DYSPEPTICS would think this a superfluous question. Such persons would be difficult to persuade that the pain consequent upon faulty digestion does not proceed from the organ entrusted with that process. Even the normal eater will tell you of a "sense of fulness" in the stomach, or of pleasurable sensations therein, consequent upon satisfactory digestion. And yet investigators assure us that the mucous membrane that lines the stomach has no ordinary nerves and conveys no sensations. Striking or pricking it is not accompanied with pain. The principal nerve-terminals with which the lining is provided appear to be those of temperature; and the man who asserts that his soup is too hot or his iced drink too cold is, therefore, not deceiving himself, as his friend apparently is when he says that he experiences discomfort or pain in his digestive organs. Be it noted that the discomfort and pain are not denied: they are real, but they do not proceed from the inner lining of the stomach, which is the only part in actual contact with the food. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 22), which discusses the matter in a leading editorial in connection with a recent investigation by Prof. A. J. Carlson, of Chicago University:



ARMY AUTOMOBILE CARRYING A SEARCH-LIGHT.

"Experience teaches that the stomach is not sensitive to touch; otherwise we should all be more familiar with this organ than we are. There are times, however, when sensibility of some sort is present. What is the solution of this seeming paradox?

"Professor Carlson, of the University of Chicago, concurs with other investigators in the conclusion that stimulation of the normal gastric mucosa does not produce tactile sensation. Gently touching or striking the mucosa with blunt objects produces no sensation. The indefinable feeling noted when more vigorous manipulation is employed is not like touch or pain or hunger, and is presumably associated with some outlying visceral part. Carlson believes that the sensation of pain can not be produced from the normal gastric mucosa by any stimulation confined to the mucosa itself. Pin-pricks or incisions of the normal mucosa do not seem to affect consciousness in any way. . . . . . .

"With respect to the recognition of temperature-changes, the conditions in the stomach seem to be somewhat different. The evidence suggests that the mucosa is endowed with heat and cold nerve-endings. . . . Heat- and cold-sensations are not confused, and the cold-sensation seems to be more distinct and better localized than the heat-sensation.

"The sensation of fulness does not originate in the mucosa of the stomach. Its main source is the tension exerted from within on the circular muscular fibers of the stomach. A certain amount of tonus relaxation of the organ must be present before tension or pressure of the walls of the stomach produces the sensation of fulness.

"Carlson has maintained for some time that hunger and appetite are qualitatively different sensations. The sensory apparatus for hunger is distributed in the stomach wall and is stimulated by a certain type of contractions of the empty stomach. When foods or liquids are taken into the mouth and swallowed in the normal way, their main influence on appetite is via nerve-endings in the mouth. In fact, the latter is so prominent that only by excluding it are we able clearly to distinguish the gastric factor. The memory factor in appetite is therefore preeminently gustatory and olfactory. Nevertheless recent observations indicate that chemical, and possibly mechanical, stimulation of nerve-endings in the normal gastric mucosa gives rise to a sensation identical with appetite."

OUR GOOD LUMBER NOT ALL GONE

THERE SEEMS TO BE a general impression that first-class lumber is no longer obtainable. An editorial writer in *The Hardwood Record* (New York) says that a statement was made at the recent Forest Products Federation meeting in Chicago to the effect that some architects in Eastern cities no longer specify wooden frame timbers because they do not believe that timbers of high grade are now procurable. This idea, the writer assures us, is absolutely unfounded. He says:

"All well-informed lumbermen know better. The most that can be truthfully asserted is that high-grade lumber is proportionately less plentiful than formerly. In a given lot of mill-run stock there is usually more of low and medium grades and less of high grades than in the days when timber was so plentiful that sawmills cut the best trees and left the poorer ones in the woods.

"Grades as high as ever can still be had of every commercial American wood. The falling off in highest grades has been as marked in the case of white pine as in any other; yet much of the very best of this wood is still in the market. At the Forest Products Exposition in Chicago a year ago some white pine as perfect as was ever lumbered in New England or on the lower peninsula of Michigan was on exhibition.

"A little reasoning should convince any one that it is impossible that all the highest grades of any wood should be exhausted in advance of the lower grades, so long as natural forests are lumbered. The operators do not go about the woods picking out all the trees which make first-class lumber, and leave the others. They did that to some extent formerly, but they do it no longer. There are still as fine trees in the forest as were ever there, and when these go to mills they produce as fine lumber as was cut in any past period.

"That holds for both hard woods and soft woods. The places where it does not hold true are the second-growth forests which have not yet attained the age which is essential to the production of the best lumber. But in primeval forests there are old trees and young in mixture, and the large, perfect trunks will continue to be cut until long after the day of any man now living.

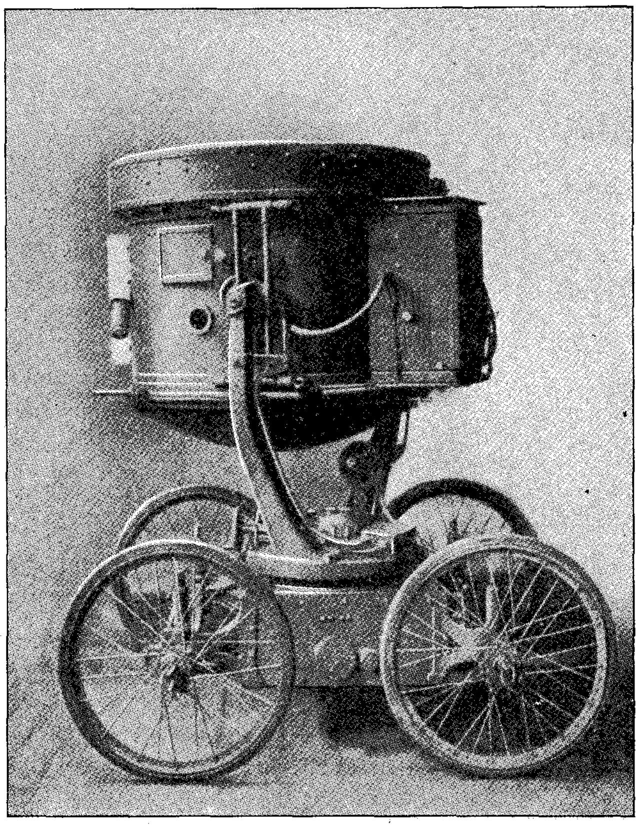
"Of course, in cutting the best, under present lumbering methods, the poorer qualities are taken also, and if a builder insists on paying low prices the chances are that he will not be able to get much of the best stock, and may be led to believe that the best is not procurable."

The belief that the highest grades are gone forever is encouraged, we are told, by dealers in substitutes, whose interest it is to give the impression that places formerly filled by the best lumber must now be filled by something else. In Eastern cities the steel interests first convinced architects and contractors that suitable timber for heavy frames was not to be had, and then sold the steel beams as substitutes; yet there is not now and never has been any scarcity of timber suitable for the heaviest mill-construction work. The writer concludes:

"The lumbermen owe it to themselves to expose the false pretenses under which substitutes are being foisted on markets which of right belong to lumber. The dealers have been much concerned with the problem of selling their low grades, but in their eagerness to push that part of their stock they have overlooked the fact that the best stock likewise needs pushing in certain quarters."

WAR BY NIGHT

THE LADY who was gratified to hear that the Luray Caverns had been equipped with electric light, so that they could be "seen by night as well as by day," would be pleased with the arrangements for making the present European conflict a real "night-and-day" war. The ordinary illuminating devices, we are told by a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, May 1), were found insufficient early in the game, and it has been necessary to invent and provide new ones on a huge scale. In the first place, campaigning troops must possess the means of producing a very brilliant light at any desired point at a second's notice. This is done by mounting powerful projectors on swift motor-cars. Still more powerful search-lights are also made portable, tho not at high speed. These may be mounted on collapsible towers, which can be speedily run up to a considerable height. In some cases there is another tower for the observer, for it has been found that he can see better, and probably be safer, when he is not near the search-light, but several hundred feet distant from it. The writer describes, among others, what he calls a "very remarkable and unique" apparatus recently constructed by a French firm:



A VERTICAL SKY SEARCH-LIGHT.

The power of these search-light projectors has always been great enough to pick up the enemy with ease, no matter how great the elevation, as was seen during the *Zeppelin* raid on Paris.

"The projector is isolated; 300 feet away is the electric generator; at the same distance, the observer's post. The apparatus consists of an electropneumatic elevator on wheels, towed behind the automobile that carries the generator and the projector, which is three feet in diameter. The elevator is a telescopic tube, raised by compress air, which is produced by an electrically operated compressor below the tube. The source of light may, therefore, be elevated about 35 feet above the ground.

"The projector is carried on a platform which the operator, in case of need, may reach by a rope-ladder. The lamp works automatically. All its directive movements, vertical as well as horizontal, are controlled from the ground, by means of a portable controller connected to the apparatus by a cable 300 feet long. . . . At the observing-post is a telescope whose optical axis is parallel to that of the projector. This parallelism is maintained during the operation by electric means; so that the 'spotlight' is always in the telescope's field of view and the observer is always looking directly at the object illuminated.

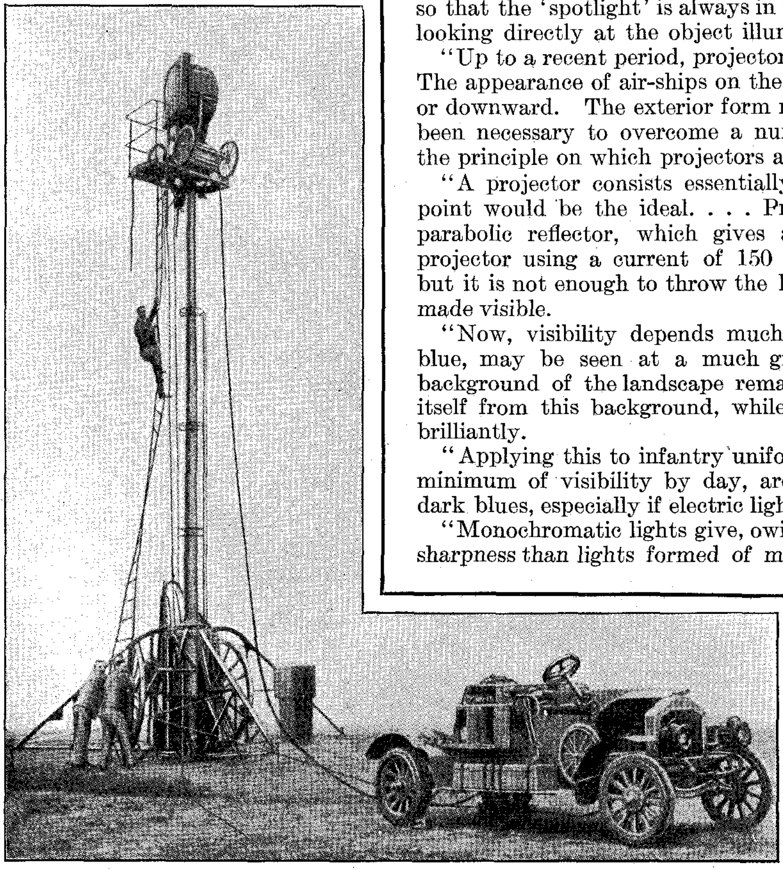
"Up to a recent period, projectors were used only horizontally or at a slight inclination. The appearance of air-ships on the field has forced them also to operate vertically upward or downward. The exterior form resembles that of other types, and nevertheless it has been necessary to overcome a number of difficulties which will be easily realized when the principle on which projectors are built is stated.

"A projector consists essentially of a source of bright light, of small dimensions. A point would be the ideal. . . . Practically it is an electric arc placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector, which gives a beam of parallel rays. . . . In normal weather, a projector using a current of 150 amperes may carry to a distance of nearly six miles, but it is not enough to throw the light as far as this. The objects lighted up must be made visible.

"Now, visibility depends much on contrasts. A man clad in light gray, or even in blue, may be seen at a much greater distance than one in black. . . . At night the background of the landscape remains dark, and the illuminated object seems to detach itself from this background, while by day the whole landscape is lighted more or less brilliantly.

"Applying this to infantry uniforms, we see that the blue-gray cloths, which give a minimum of visibility by day, are much less favorable by night than the browns and dark blues, especially if electric light is used with its great richness in blue and violet rays.

"Monochromatic lights give, owing to the faults of correction in the eye, a higher visual sharpness than lights formed of mixtures of colors. From this point of view, projectors with gilded mirrors which preserve the most useful part of the light-rays, while reducing considerably the very refrangible rays, favor visibility.



THE ESSENTIAL WEAPON OF NIGHT WARFARE.

A search-light on an extension mast. It throws light a distance of six miles, and so lights up "field-gray" uniforms as to make them much less of a protection than in daylight. The operator is safest when not too near his light.

"To increase the contrast between the illuminated objects and their shadows, it is important that the observer's direction of vision should make as great an angle as possible with that of the light-beam. This condition is equally favorable for reducing the side-light on the retina, which has an unfavorable influence.

"It may be seen how many are the factors that influence the determination of the useful range of projectors. Their construction is, therefore, very delicate, but, as was seen during the *Zeppelin* raid on Paris, no matter how great the elevation, the power of the projectors has always been great enough to pick up the enemy with ease."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

SAWDUST AS A FAMINE-FOOD FOR GERMANY

OUR GERMAN FRIENDS are proverbially thorough-going and far-sighted. Both qualities are eminently evident in an address made before the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences by the celebrated botanist, Privy Councilor G. Haberlandt, whose remarkable discoveries in the domain of plant physiology have more than once been referred to in these pages. We take our account of Professor Haberlandt's remarks from the report given in *Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin) for April 9. The central idea is that, in case of a scarcity of grain, much might be saved for human consumption by adding finely ground sap-wood in certain proportions to the fodder of domestic animals, thus releasing corresponding quantities of cereals usually required for that purpose. If necessary, human beings can also use the powdered wood in their diet. "Wood-flour" may describe the new food, perhaps, better than "sawdust." We read:

"It is well known to botanists, if not to laymen, that there is a large amount of nutritive substance in the wood of deciduous trees, a less quantity being found in that of conifers. In certain circumstances this can be used as fodder for animals, and even, in case of necessity, for human food. Our trees, especially in winter, contain considerable quantities of sugar, starch, and oil.

"In early spring this nutritive matter is sensibly diminished, being used up in the formation of new leaves and sprouts. However, rich amounts of these stuffs are always to be found in the boughs and stems, and even in June a renewed filling of the cells is begun and rapidly advances."

In March Professor Haberlandt found 28 per cent. of starch in the so-called "sap-wood" of a thirteen-year-old elm. According to earlier data a chestnut-tree contains at the same time of year 21.5 parts by weight of carbohydrates, especially starch, in 100 parts of dry-wood substance. In this kind of tree the content of carbohydrates was found to fall in May to a minimum of 19.9 per cent., while in October it reached its maximum content of 26.4 per cent. It must be remembered that these figures refer only to the yellowish-white living sap-wood. The dead heart-wood, which is usually brown in color, is almost entirely destitute of these nutritious substances, a fact to be borne in mind by those going on this diet. The hungry man should also take time to select with some care the tree he attacks. As appears here:

"Many trees store starch—for example, the beech, oak, maple, poplar, ash, alder, and elm. Others, such as the linden, the birch, and evergreen, contain stores of oil. Of these the most useful for the nourishment they hold are those which have a large amount of sap-wood. This is especially true of the so-called 'sap-wood-trees,' such as the birches, aspen, various kinds of maple, etc.

"Those which contain bitter or injurious substances must be excluded. This applies particularly to the evergreens on account of the resin found in them. The bark likewise must generally be excluded, at least where human food is in question, because of the tannin and other bitter or offensive substances it contains."

From the data given above it is obvious that dry sap-wood contains a large amount of potential food, no less than from one-fifth to one-fourth in those trees holding starch and sugar, and a somewhat less amount in the oil-holding trees, concerning which the data are scantier. But how is this food-material to be extracted and made available? That's where the rub—or the grind—comes in. These valuable substances are enclosed for the most part in cells whose walls have become lignified or woody, and which therefore resist penetration by the digestive fluids in the human alimentary canal. Unless the wood be specially prepared, therefore, the diner may rise from a hearty feast on some monarch of the forest no better nourished than before he sat down. For these reasons:

"In the alimentary canal of animals, of the cud-chewers especially, most of the cell-walls of plants, which consist of pure cellulose, are dissolved. Hence the digestive juices can easily reach the contents of the cells. In the human alimentary canal, however, it is only the walls of the tenderer cells which are thus dissolved. The tougher cells, together with their contents, pass through the canal undigested.

"But neither man nor animal can dissolve these cell-walls which have become lignified, *i.e.*, those which have been altered by the deposit of so-called ligneous or woody matter. Thus, according to Haberlandt, the lignified cells of the chopped straw used for fodder are undigested by both cattle and horses. If, therefore, the food-content of the cells in wood, which are entirely lignified, is to be made available it is necessary to grind the wood fine enough to break down the walls of the separate cells. In ordinary sawdust this is accomplished to a small extent only. Hence it is necessary that the grinding should be sufficiently energetic to reduce the wood to powder.

"The question, therefore, according to this view, as to the possibility of obtaining nutriment from wood is dependent in the first place on whether such wood-powder can be quickly enough produced on a large scale. Only in this case could we succeed in stretching rations by mixing a percentage of wood-flour with rye-flour and wheat-flour."

Even tho such an extreme measure as the use of wood-flour for human sustenance should prove neither necessary nor feasible, Dr. Haberlandt's suggestion is of value to farmers, in the view of the Berlin editor, who states that sawdust has already been repeatedly used as an addition to fodder for cattle. In its coarser form it possesses a definite nutritive value, he asserts, and can be mixed with fodder to advantage if care be taken to avoid the heart-wood and also all wood from pines, firs, etc. He continues:

"The same thing is true of young twigs, which have likewise already been used in a dry, ground-up state, and should now be used to as large an extent as possible when there is a scarcity of fodder. Since the bark and the buds can both be left on such twigs their nutritive value is considerably more than that of pure sawdust. Of course such materials must not be used alone, but only in combination with other things, else there will be too great a proportion of undigestible matter."

The article closes with the observation that the recommended use of sawdust is chiefly valuable as an emergency measure so that the number of domestic animals may be kept up till better conditions obtain. He also advises the extensive use of foliage as fodder, since this "will shortly be available and offers a good substitute without appreciably damaging the forests."

PERNICIOUS WHISTLING—Another railway periodical has fallen into line with these that condemn unnecessary noises on railroads. Under the title quoted above, *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (April) has the following to say on the subject:

"We have recently noticed complaint made by the authorities of several cities of the annoyance caused by unnecessary use of the locomotive-whistle. The pernicious use of the steam-whistle for steamboats and factories equipped with the noise-creating whistle are in many cases worse violators of the public peace than locomotive engineers. The amount of useless whistling done by the steamers on the Hudson River within sound of the New York or New Jersey communities is an outrage upon the peace-loving people. The idiotic laws of many States are to blame for excess of locomotive-whistling that is annoying the whole country. The statutes of many States require the locomotive-whistle to be sounded at a great many places, and the men in charge fall into the habit of thinking that the oftener the whistle is blown the more conscientiously they are doing their duty. In early railway days, when the control of a train was not directly in the hands of the engineer, frequent use of the whistle was a necessity; but the inventions that have given the engineer power to stop the train at will have changed all this, yet the amount of whistling is not diminished. It is doubtful if to-day the locomotive-whistle is not the direct cause of more serious accidents to life, limb, and property than what are balanced by saving from its use, and it is certainly the cause of much suffering and discomfort to invalids and nervous persons. A great portion of the unnecessary screaming of steam-whistles is caused by want of reflection concerning the suffering caused. We say, Mr. Engineer, blow softly and with mercy to others."

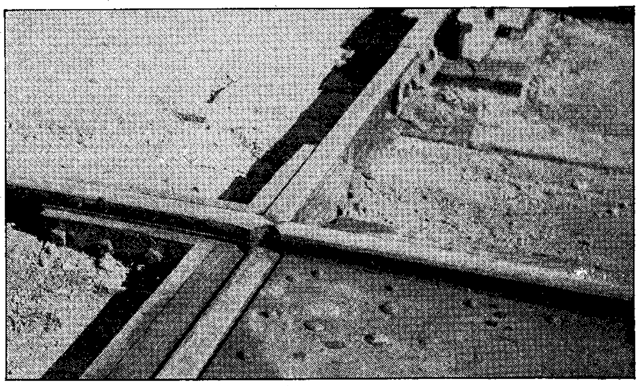
A SHOCKLESS RAILROAD-CROSSING

THOSE who are trying to abolish useless noises will appreciate the recent invention of a railway-crossing over which trains may pass in either direction without fracturing the ear-drums or dislocating the vertebræ of innocent passengers. In this device the rails over which the train is passing are practically continuous, while those of the intersecting road are deprest so as to be entirely out of the way. This crossing, the device of a Los Angeles engineer and the manufacture of a concern in that city, has now been in constant use at Slauson Junction, near Los Angeles, and is said to have stood the test of unusually heavy traffic most successfully. Says *The Electric Railway Journal* (May 22):

"At the particular intersection where they are located an interlocking tower is in use, controlling the switches, derailers, and semaphores, and these two crossings are likewise controlled from the same interlocking tower. The crossings have been subjected to a daily electric traffic of more than 15,000 tons, consisting of 360 high-speed heavy cars made up in 240 trains, and steam-railroad traffic, made up of heavily loaded freight-cars for the most part and a few passenger-trains, amounting to 5,000 tons more.

"The general principle underlying this device is that the rails which are not in use are deprest by a suitable mechanism, leaving the through rails at grade so as to give a continuous bearing surface. The ends of the movable rails are framed at an angle with each other so as to form an interlocking joint.

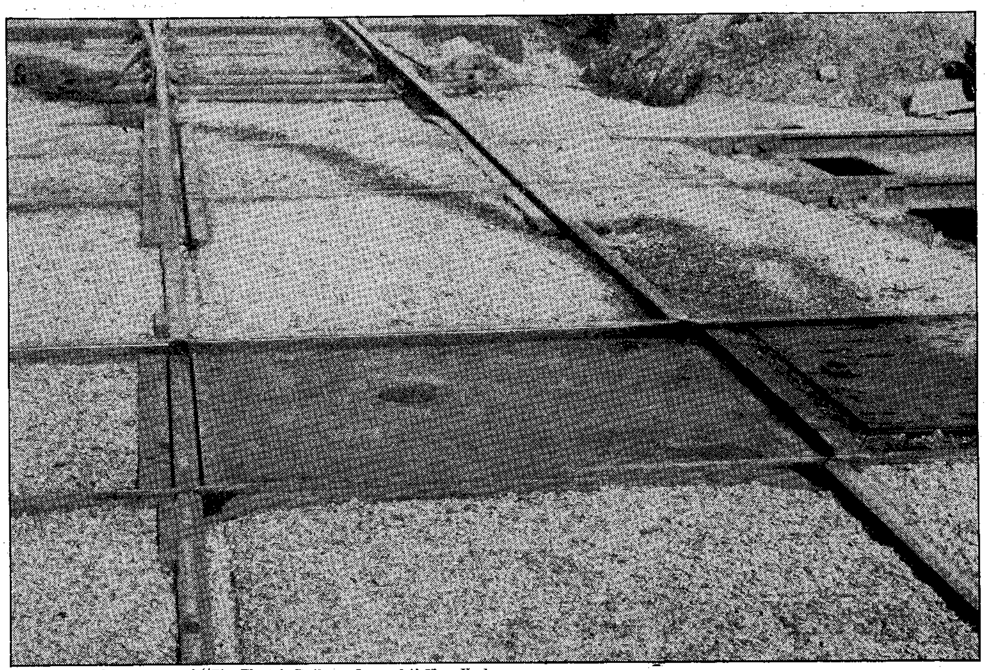
"For many years there has been a strong demand for such a crossing, one of the important sources being the general public in cities which object to the noise incident to crossings as built at the present time. Another source has been railway officials who, while not particularly interested in the noise produced by the intersections, considered as noise, are vitally interested in the cost of up-keep of crossings, special work, and the adjacent roadbeds, and in the high depreciation of wheels, axles, brakes, wiring, and the general fittings of rolling-stock due to frequent shocks and consequent crystallization of metal. In this period of high-speed service, as interlocking systems come into more and more general use, the demand for a practical and safe shockless crossing has increased until now such a crossing seems to be a necessity.



THE SHOCKLESS CROSSING AT CLOSE RANGE.

In use five months with a daily load of more than 20,000 pounds.

"Coming now to the operating mechanism by which the rails are raised and lowered through a distance of about 1¾ inches. . . . The rail section is bolted on a hardwood stringer, preferably creosoted, the ends of the rails being chamfered. On the under side of the stringer, at each end, is a casting with an under, sloping, finished surface. The weight of the structure so far described rests upon two cast-iron wedges, one at each end, which in turn rest upon wrought-iron guide-plates rigidly supported from the cast-iron box which encloses the operating mechanism. The wedges are held in proper alinement by means of wrought-iron plates, one on each intersection, and when once installed properly all of its main foundation portions need never be disturbed. The rails or any of the other wearing parts can be replaced in a few hours without disturbing the paving. The cost of manufacturing the intersection is only slightly greater than that of the ordinary one, the additional expense for most installations being that represented by the cost of installing the operating mechanism.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

A SHOCKLESS RAILROAD-CROSSING.

Intersection of an electric railway-track and a steam-road track equipped with the jar-avoiding device.

"By way of summary and on the basis of the experience mentioned the inventors of this intersection feel that they have a device which actually prevents shock and noise with consequent saving in wear and tear on equipment and objections from the public. The construction is simple, so that the intersection can be made in any shop without special equipment."

Says *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago, May 21), in a description of this same device:

"The claims made for this crossing include the following: It prevents shock, which with ordinary crossings results in noise and in wear on equipment and track-work entailing additional maintenance costs. The main frame or body, when once placed on a good earth or concrete foundation, will last indefinitely, and all parts subject to wear can be replaced without disturbing the foundation. The rails used may be of any cross-section used in the adjacent track, and they do not wear any faster than the rails in the adjacent main line, as they are subjected only to rolling wear without shock. The crossing can be operated from a tower, from a moving train by electrical contact, or by hand, air-pressure, or otherwise. It can be applied to any angle of intersection or to combined intersections of broad- and narrow-gage track, or to a three-rail intersection when both broad- and narrow-gage tracks use one of the three rails in common. The rails can not be moved sideways by a force less than that which would cause the flange to climb the rail; the rails can not be clogged by snow or ice or by any material dropt or placed on any part of the crossing; there are no parts of the operating mechanism exposed to view or to the weather, preventing their being tampered with."

LETTERS - AND - ART

SUBTERRANEAN OPINION IN GERMANY

WHILE England permits its labor and other papers to criticize the Government openly, there is working in Germany a subterraneous spirit of criticism and protest against the designs and methods of her governing classes. This seems indicated by signs that now and then become vocal. "It would be amusing if it were not desperate to note the puerile faith which English and some American papers display in the reports and editorials published in German newspapers," says Prof. E. R. Hedrick, of the University of Missouri, in a long letter in "defense of the real Germany," published in the New York *Evening Post*. Professor Hedrick holds a degree from the University of Göttingen and is a member of the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung. He finds it hard to imagine "an intelligent German" expressing "in cold words in a German newspaper his real opinion of the invasion of Belgium or of the sinking of the *Lusitania*." Moreover, he declares that "a German-born friend who holds a position of honor and prominence has received within a week a letter from his brother in Germany begging him not to believe what the German papers are printing about the conditions and opinions in Germany." That such letters are written in spite of the known risks is evidence to Professor Hedrick of the strength of the suppress opinions. In support of this view he writes:

"I claim that Germany has had little to say about her Government, that she has been highly suspicious of that Government, and that she is responsible for the recent acts of which we disapprove only in that she has not yet exerted herself to alter that Government. I claim that no reasonable opportunity now exists for reliable expression of German opinion, and that the real Germany is as humane, as trustworthy, and as honorable as is any nation. Those who are leading men to think otherwise are enemies of Germany, whether they frankly avow it or whether they stand for and seek the favor of the present Government of Germany. . . . . . .

"It was a German, and by no means an Englishman, who forced the German Government to announce in the Reichstag long before the war that under no conceivable circumstances would the German Army invade Belgium if other Powers did not.

"It was a German who exposed the rottenness of a clique who disgraced German court circles a few years ago.

"Real Germans as well as Alsatians voiced protests that were as dangerous as they were futile against the arbitrary acts of German military officers in Alsace.

"Yet the Government which stands in reality not for the Kaiser so much as for the whole bureaucracy of Berlin and Prussia has been retained. In defense of Germany, be it said that any real alteration would not be so easy a matter as in England or in America. We need merely vote against the existing Government and return a majority of Congress unfavorable to it. If anything, the corresponding action in England is swifter than in America. While revolution would not be strictly necessary in Germany, it is true that serious changes in the organic law would be necessary before even an unfavorable majority would secure any effective change of policy, or any such change in the real rulers as happens regularly in England."

The boldest attempt yet made to give expression to this silent Germany is a volume entitled "J'Accuse von Einem Deutschen." Its bilingual character is obviously intended to recall the famous "J'accuse," of Émile Zola, which brought about the public trial of the Dreyfus matter. The book is published in Lausanne, Switzerland, for obvious reasons, but a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Gordon Gordon-Smith, asserts that its writer is "not only a German, but a Prussian, 'born,' as he himself declares, 'on German soil, of German parents, German in language and sentiment, who loves his country better and more than any other.'" Rumors of the large secret circulation of this book in Germany, in spite of its prohibition by the Government, have appeared in the press from time to time, but Mr. Gordon-Smith's is the first full account of its contents to appear in English. He declares:

"The author not only writes as a German, but thinks as one. His reasoning is that of a German dialectician. It is written by the author not against, but for Germany.

"He is a German Liberal. What he says does not differ sensibly from the language we were accustomed to hear from the leading organs of the German Liberal press, such as the *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, or the *Berliner Tageblatt* before the war. It is difficult to understand their complete '*volte-face*.' Perhaps if they were free to write as they please we might hear a different language from that they now employ. The author of 'J'accuse' has at any rate preserved his independence and remained master of his ideas and of his pen. . . . . .

"He declares—and proves—that the war was plotted, prepared, and declared by the German military party. It had its precursors and its prophets: General Bernhardi, Treitschke, Frobenius, and others. He shows the methods used to work on public opinion, to knead it as one kneads dough. He cites the effort made to obtain the introduction of international arbitration and the reduction of armaments by the Czar, Nicholas II., and proves to demonstration that this effort shipwrecked on the unyielding opposition of Germany and Austria. This checkmated the loyal cooperation of the other Powers, great and small.

"The writer proves that Great Britain was untiring in her attempts to bring about a simultaneous reduction of naval construction, but the Berlin Cabinet refused to entertain these proposals. Why? The author of 'J'accuse' gives the reason without hesitation, 'because of all the Powers in Europe Germany alone was plotting and preparing war.'

"And why did she want war? The Empire was enjoying an unexampled period of economic progress and prosperity. It was known to be the strongest Power in Europe, and everybody bowed to its will. It developed unceasingly its power, its riches, and its force. No one dared to face it resolutely. This was seen during the Morocco crisis and the Balkan wars. No one dared to attack it. No one had the courage or even the desire.

"But a powerful party in the Empire dreamed of a still greater omnipotence, and it managed to make a great people, laborious, intelligent, and, at bottom, peaceful, believe that the war was a '*Befreiungskrieg*,' a war of liberation, like that waged a century before against Napoleon. A war of liberation from what?—from whom? This question will never find an answer."

From this point the author proceeds to study the crisis itself:

"He examines, in the light of all the documents published up to the present time, the action of Austria, of Germany, of Russia, of England, and of France. For him no doubt subsists. The German chancellery seized upon the crime of Serajevo to let loose on Europe a war already decided on in principle, the new military law, which brought to its maximum the armed force of Germany, having then had its complete application. He then sums up the serried arguments contained in the powerfully written pages of his book by affirming that 'Germany and Austria are responsible for the European War which they provoked knowingly and with premeditation.' . . . . . .

"The terrible massacre goes on without result, piling up daily fresh mountains of corpses, fresh ruin and devastation. An end must be made to this. The peoples must impose peace.

"The author, however, demands that it shall be a real peace, and not a mere armistice. No clause of the treaty of peace shall constitute an act of violence, a germ of future conflicts. The peoples must unite, but there must be no annexation. Standing armies must be reduced to the numbers necessary to prevent and defeat the bellicose enterprises of the peoples who do not adhere to this accord. Europe has need of a long period of security to undertake the work of binding up her wounds and extinguishing the hatreds to which the unpardonable aggression of Germany has given rise."

DE RESZKÉS BEFORE THE WAR

A FEW WEEKS AGO we published the letter written by Édouard de Reszké to his brother Jean telling of the plight in which the war in Poland had placed him. It is fearful "to think of Édouard in his former environment, and that of torment and privation which now exists," says Avery Strakosch in *Musical America* (New York). But, adds this friend, who recalls for the old admirers of the de Reszkés the picture of their life in Poland, Édouard "will remain there, too, to the last possible moment, with his people, helping them, ignoring even his own physical sufferings." We read:

Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

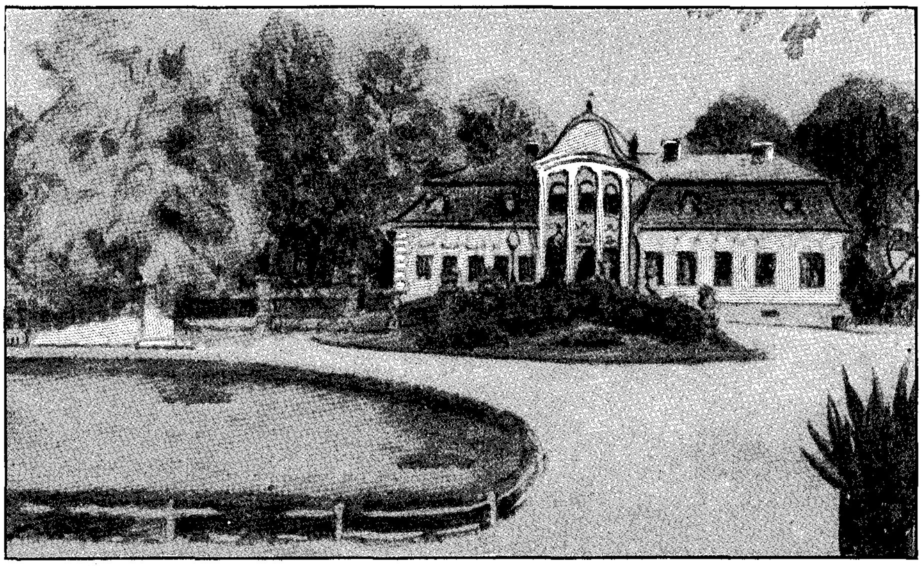
JEAN AND ÉDOUARD DE RESZKÉ,

To whom can be applied Dante's thought, phrased by Tennyson, that "Sorrow's crown of sorrow" is remembering happier days.

> "The very name of de Reszké speaks of perfection of musical and theatrical art in its combined entirety. Who in the world of music does not know their name and its attendant history? Jean, the great tenor, possessing an astounding repertoire, every rôle of which was individual in its magnificent interpretation. And Édouard, big in every sense, especially in matters of lyrical expression and intellect! And so they were real gentlemen, fine in a broad, happy way. It is hard to think of them now as two human beings, suffering to the extreme, both physically and mentally. Jean de Reszké, who is in Paris, has sent his eldest boy, Jean junior, to the front with the French Army, and he recently received the sad knowledge that Édouard is existing half-starved in the ruins of their formerly luxurious estate, 'Borowna,' three miles from Klomnice.
>
> "Previous to the war, which has made the country about Klomnice one of the chief grounds of conflict, the de Reszké estate numbered 12,000 well-cultivated acres. In back of the villa was the forest-land, really a small private game reserve, in which the brothers with their guests often hunted the deer, partridge, and hare abounding there. Most of the land, however, was given over to potato-raising, from which the annual supply of vodka was made. Happily employed were the 400 peasants with their allowance of provender, their little homes, and a dependable yearly wage.
>
> "Not far from the de Reszké estate is the village of Czestochowie, of historical fame. It holds the famous 'Miraculous Virgin' in its cathedral. To this 'Virgin'—a statue of the Virgin which was supposed to perform miracles—came penitents from all over Poland. The whole day long they could be seen passing by 'Borowna,' often being spurred along their way by the financial assistance of the de Reszkés or their peasants, who always kept a supply of small coins—copecks, worth about half a cent.
>
> "Now there is a great change. Édouard is living destitute in a cellar, all that is left of the beautiful estate which had been in their possession for over twenty years."

Mr. Strakosch draws upon the recollections of Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Polish Relief Fund, for the picture of the home as it was in happier days:

> "I remember it as it was then, a beautiful, peaceful home with an atmosphere unlike any I have ever known elsewhere. The night of our arrival was an especially auspicious occasion, being the annual celebration known as the 'Feast of the Crops.' In this the two brothers participated, responding to the gifts of fruits and sweets, and to the stirring speeches and songs. The days following I was shown about the estate, and was continually imprest by the outward signs of devotion shown by the peasants. They would walk shyly forward and silently grasp their masters' hands, and kiss them.
>
> "The homes of these peasants were very interesting. The married men had little individual huts, and the bachelors boasted a long low building of simple neat lines. Near the entrance to 'Borowna' stood a very old church, which because of its distinctive national architecture the de Reszkés allowed to remain there. There were many interesting historical places in the surrounding country. The adjoining estate held an ancient underground hermitage which was used in the seventeenth century as a retreat for the brother of the ancient proprietor. It is no doubt being used in this twentieth century for purposes of safety."



Courtesy of "Musical America," New York.

"BOROWNA," THE DE RESZKÉ'S POLISH HOME,

Of which only the cellar remains to shelter the almost destitute Édouard.

DID SHAKESPEARE SELL MALT?

A STUDENT STRUGGLING in an examination-paper with the baffling theories of Shakespearian authorship once declared that "Shakespeare's plays were not really written by William Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name." Whether he was confused by the knowledge of all the other William Shakespeares who were known to Halliwell-Phillips to have dwelt not far from Stratford-on-Avon in the days of William the Playwright, the propagator of the anecdote does not tell. But these Williams of Rowington are furnishing our industrious American Shakespearian scholar, Prof. Charles William Wallace, with a candidate for the post of maltster who brought suit against Philip Rogers, of Stratford, a rôle that nearly all Shakespeare biographers assign to the immortal bard. The historical reconstruction, of course, robs Shakespeare the playwright of those practical attributes that have endeared him to some minds; but Professor Wallace feels that "just now when the welfare of humanity more than ever is felt to be allied with world-wide temperance and at war with special interests of the brewer, it is apposite and timely . . . to inquire who was the 'William Shexpere' that was interested in or about Stratford in the brewing business and to determine at least whether or not he was the poet." There seem to have been at least six other William Shakespeares living in Rowington, a village just north of Stratford, during the poet's lifetime, and one of these was in the malt business. Still others were in various ways connected with the same liquid trade. It was in 1604 that William Shexpere sued Philip Rogers to recover a balance of 35*s.* 10*d.* due for malt, as extant documentary evidence discovered in 1814, and published by Halliwell-Phillips in 1848, attests. The dealings here recorded do not indicate an isolated transaction, but show that the petitioner carried on a regular business of selling malt in Stratford. Was this maltster the poet, asks Professor Wallace in the New York *Sun*, and argues the case in this wise:

"Some support for the belief that he was may, at a casual glance, appear to be in an earlier record, of February, 1598, when during a corn-famine the precaution was taken to make a census of all the corn and malt then in the hands of all the inhabitants.

"In that census at Stratford Shakespeare the poet was found to have on hand eighty bushels of corn or 'small grain,' as it is called in America, his next-door neighbor, Julius Shaw, fifty-six bushels, another near neighbor about eighty-eight bushels, and so on through the long list. But this was corn, mainly wheat, owned by the various inhabitants. The malt of the census could have been in the hands of only the licensed few. So that document has nothing in common with the present record, and in no way is a support for any inference from it."

The known chronological facts, upon which Halliwell-Phillips and other biographers lay great stress, hardly tolerate the assumption that the Stratford maltster could be Shakespeare the poet. For—

"In 1603, Shakespeare's company at the Globe Theater was made the King's Players, then and always thereafter the most important and the most honored theatrical company of London. On March 15, 1604, having been given special liveries for the occasion, Shakespeare and his associates, with the rank of grooms of the chamber, are rightly or wrongly supposed to have marched in the gorgeous spectacular coronation procession of King James, their admiring patron.

"Then a fortnight later and for three months thereafter, we are asked to believe, Shakespeare, slipping out of this splendid and busy London activity, was in Stratford selling malt fortnightly to at least one customer. Then almost immediately after, from August 9 to 27, a period of eighteen days, Shakespeare and his associates, as grooms of the chamber, were, by order of their patron, the King, in attendance on the Spanish Ambassador at Somerset House. Then shortly afterward, in Michaelmas, shall we believe, the poet, having again slipt away from the splendor of the court and the strenuous business of playwriting and theater-managing, was in Stratford prosecuting Rogers for these picayunish debts for malt?

"Meanwhile Shakespeare and his company were preparing a great repertory of plays for performance at court, one of the best they had ever given. And all the time the company was all but absolutely dependent upon Shakespeare for new plays. At the very time of his supposed three months' absence in the capacity of a maltster of Stratford, Shakespeare must have been writing one of his plays, probably 'Othello,' which was acted at court shortly after, on the night of November 1, under the name of 'The Moor of Venice.' Three days later, on Sunday night, November 4, they acted before the King and the court 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' Then came their great Shakespearian repertory of plays at court during the Christmas season, on December 26, 'Measure for Measure'; December 28, 'The Comedy of Errors'; January 6, 'Love's Labor's Lost'; on January 7, 'Henry V.'; January 8, Ben Jonson's 'Every Man Out of His Humor.'

"Next followed, on Candlemas day, February 2, Jonson's 'Every Man in His Humor'; for February 3, a play was prepared but withdrawn; February 10, Shrove Sunday, 'The Merchant of Venice'; February 11, 'The Spanish Maz'; February 12, again 'The Merchant of Venice,' by special command of the King. It was, withal, a varied and exacting repertory, such as no modern manager would like to undertake short of six months' to a year's preparation.

"Yet in the midst of all this stress of playwriting, daily acting at the Globe, and constant preparation for the festival season at court, and with all this honor and splendor of the court, Shakespeare the poet was also Shakespeare the petty maltster in Stratford? He could not have been in both places at once, to say nothing of the mingling of the petty business of a small brewer or maltster with the production of the noblest dramas of human life ever written.

"The absurdity and impossibility of the assumption that Shakespeare the poet was Shakespeare the maltster need not be strest beyond the mere presentation of the facts. The poet is at least thereby relieved of the stigma on his name. The document in the Stratford Court of Record does not apply to him. The William Shakespeare who was engaged in the business of selling malt must be sought among the brewers who shared his name, but who have no claims upon his fame."

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE "WAR-LIE"

JUST as England comes out with its atrocity-charges against the German troops, there appears an analysis of the psychology of the "war-lie" by a writer in the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*, and without explicitly saying so his definition would seem to take in most of the charges appearing in the findings of the English and of the French commissions. With the latter bodies he is not dealing, however; yet the results of his abstract inquiry cover the nature and kinds of war-lies, their forms of communication, together with the methods Germany should employ in self-defense. In the main, he suggests that his compatriots imitate the publicity campaign of the enemy in all particulars, except that they shall tell the truth and not fight lie with lie. As the definition of this new species of prevarication we read that it is "any assertion and spread of untruths in reference to the army and the people" with the object or effect of "contempt, defamation, menace, and injury." Without number are the varieties of war-lies, the writer goes on to say, but he assures us that they are soon identified by their motive. This may take its root in patriotic feeling, as when the enemy is accused of "having begun an unrighteous war, of having destroyed the peace of the world, of killing or mutilating all prisoners so that his own soldiers will be fired with such bravery that they will conquer or die before they will let themselves be taken." Again, there is the war-lie whose object is to win neutral sympathies. Under this head fall the slander that Germany had designs on the independence of Holland, and the fictitious accounts, always disparaging, of German means of defense and fighting-strength, of the cowardice of her soldiers, of her alleged stupendous losses, of her practise of laying mines to destroy neutral commerce.

We are warned, however, that patriotic intentions seldom appear "in pure form"; for generally bound up with them by "the war-liar, whether an individual, a journal, a government, a general, or whosoever it may be," we find "venom, hate, and a meanness base and without shame." These unworthy impulses are responsible for reports of "oppression and affliction," as "the killing of innocent persons, the violation of women, the starving of populations, the wanton destruction of works of art, incendiarism, and the use of poisonous or other prohibited bullets." Furthermore, there is "the grotesque and nonsensical war-lie" which pictures the Kaiser as "not daring to return to Berlin," or relates that "the Crown Prince has committed suicide, that Germany is in a state of revolution, that the economic situation is at the point of collapse, and that the nation is in the throes of despair." We hear also of the war-lie motivated by "avarice." On this point the writer alludes to army contractors for various supplies, who foment hatred the better "to fish in the troubled waters," of the chauvinist press, "which lives on falsehood." The writer concludes his assortment of war-lie inspirations with a reference to the misrepresentation of "pompous, vain, and boastful speech, not wholly unknown among French and Belgian politicians," which must be attributed to ignorance or a hysteric dread of "the incontestible qualities" of the German Army. We read then:

"Corresponding to this multifariousness of motive in the war-lie is variety of method in setting it forth. It may be a whisper of scandal, a vociferous shout in speech or song, or ostensible news or editorial. It may be drest in the form of grave reports, in journalistic articles, in letters to the papers, in parliamentary speeches, in proclamations of civil and military authorities, in the sending of envoys of lamentation to America, and in all the rhetorical guise of verse and prose. Originally sprung, of course, from some human brain or other, the war-lie nevertheless appears often in a medium that is founded on mass-suggestion and in the psychological circumstances of an atmosphere charged with electric currents. Thus under the pressure of intense feeling, hope, and foreboding, any meaningless occasion suffices to give rise to the most atrocious charges, comparable to those medieval accusations against witches and sorcerers, well-poisoners and heretics. This species of war-lie, together with that most dangerous one of the news item, is for the most part spontaneous, and perhaps the least blameworthy in an individual, if one gages it by the standard of individual ethics. A spark in the powder-magazine of overwrought hate, fear, and fantasy is enough to start the conflagration."

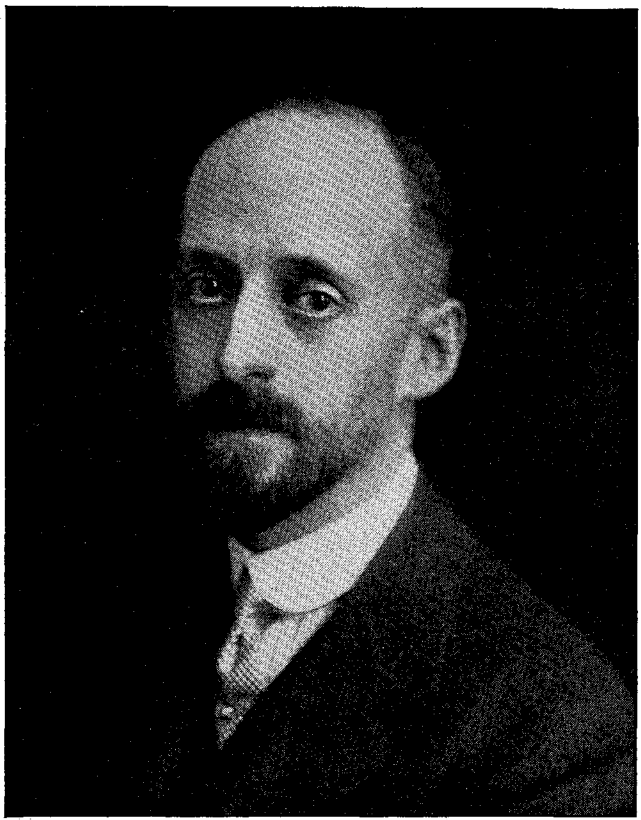
The next consideration of the writer is the method by which war-lies about Germany are to be combated; and, with the admonition that they must not be fought with other war-lies, he urges the use of every legitimate means the time and the occasion provide. Exposure of false statements and the true record of facts are the chief ammunition in this defense; and the writer adds, in addressing his compatriots:

"To neutrals who are just we must offer over and over again opportunity to judge of war-lies with their own mind. We must let them see that our business in town and country follows its regular course while our army faces death in battle-array; and afford them the view of our daily spiritual and material test as a people and as men. And as we look to the motive of the war-lie in establishing our defense, so also we must employ the leverage of its form. In other words, we must use the like means of publicity in our resistance—namely, the human voice in talk, lecture, and song, in writing and in print, in grave reports, in serious verse, in the press, among the representatives of the people, and in official deliverances from any and all sources of authority. Finally, altho we lack the mass-instincts—that led the enemy into such unhappy barbarism—to serve us in winning him over to the truth, yet all the resources mentioned must be drawn upon not only in the German Empire, but also whenever possible in other countries."

The final paragraph, together with the official German report on atrocities, indicate an endless series of psychological studies for the war historian.

WHAT THE ART WORLD LOST WITH THE "LUSITANIA"

THE ART WORLD, particularly on the commercial side, was a keen sufferer in the *Lusitania* fatality. Six art dealers, one artist, and a distinguished connoisseur were among the non-survivors. Most of the dealers, among whom Charles F. Fowles was perhaps the one of greatest conspicuousness, figured in the New York market for art distribution; and several, tho little known in the wider world, were the valued advisers of collectors of rare porcelains and tapestries as well as of pictures. Above them all as an international figure was Sir Hugh Lane, an Irishman whom his countrymen will forever honor as the founder and chief benefactor of the Municipal Art Gallery of Dublin. He has rescued many a masterpiece from the oblivion of neglect, and, says *The Academy* (London), "his acuteness in discovering masterpieces was almost uncanny, and his 'luck,' which, after all, was but extraordinary knowledge and skill, was proverbial in this respect." The sketch of him in *The American Art News* (New York) gives an account of his achievements:



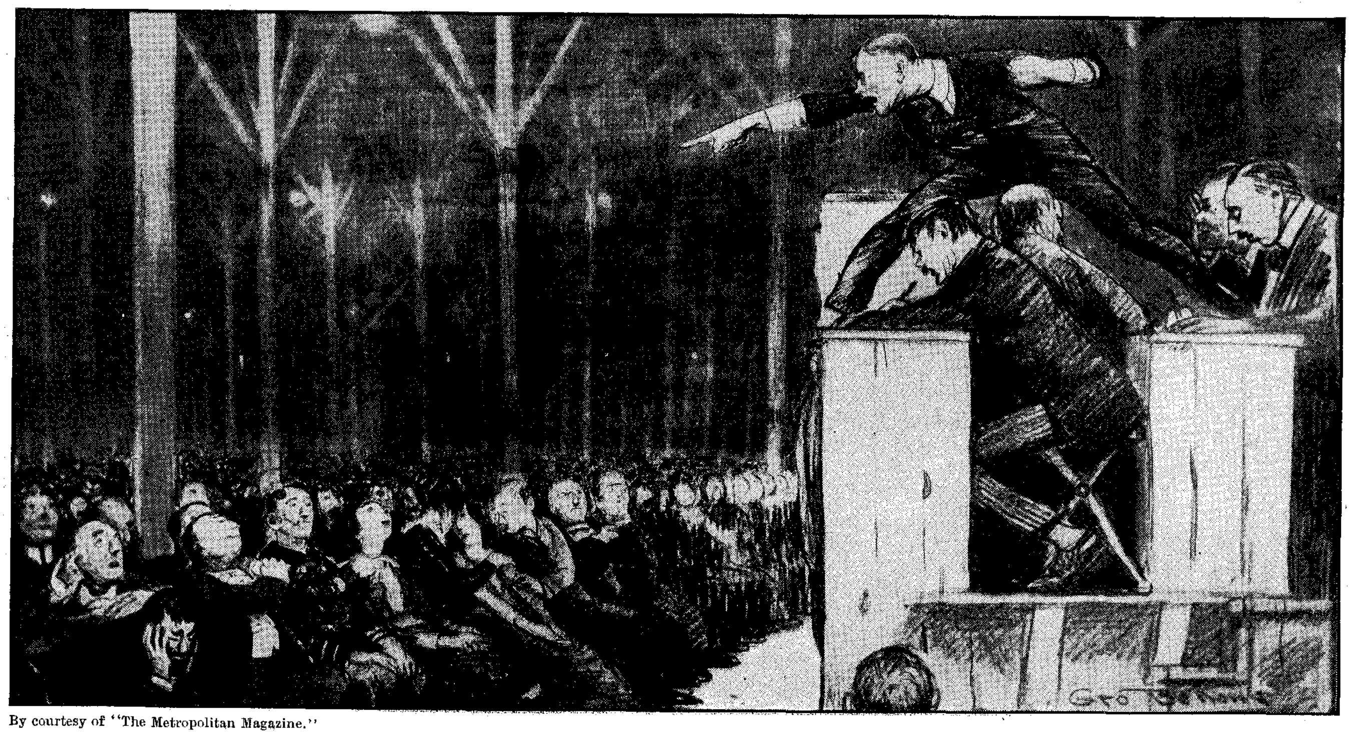
Photograph by Kazanjian.

SIR HUGH LANE,

A distinguished connoisseur, founder and chief benefactor of the Municipal Art Gallery in Dublin, who lost his life on the *Lusitania*.

"Sir Percy Hugh Lane, lost on the *Lusitania*, was at the zenith of his career as art collector, 'expert,' and dealer. He was in his fortieth year, born in County Galway, Ireland, and the son of a Protestant rector. He was unmarried, and is survived by a sister and an aunt, who is Lady Gregory, of Irish Players fame. His residence in England was at Lindsey House, Chelsea. Sir Hugh, who was returning from his second and very brief visit to this country, had just sold, to Mr. H. C. Frick, for $200,000, the 'Earl of Caledon Holbein,' a portrait of Thomas Cromwell, reproduced in *The Art News*. . . . Another purpose of his visit was to appraise for the Lloyd's, of London, the fifteen pictures owned by Duveen Brothers, damaged by a fire on the steamship *Mississippi* last autumn, and recently sold at the Plaza Hotel. At the time of his first visit here in January, 1914, Sir Hugh had just sold to Mr. J. J. Emery, of Cincinnati, for $300,000, the much discust Titian portrait of Philip IV., once owned by Lenbach. Sir Hugh also lately bid $50,000 for the portrait to be painted by Sargent for the benefit of the English Red Cross and the Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, hoping that he would be overbid, which was not the case. Originally a salesman, with the well-known London picture firm of P. & D. Colnaghi and Obach, Sir Hugh, who was knighted finally in 1909 for his services to art, was instrumental in founding a few years ago the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, himself giving a number of the pictures and inducing the artists to donate others. He was the chief figure in the acquisition of the collection of modern paintings of the Johannesburg, South Africa, Municipal Gallery, as well as in the forming, through the liberality of Mr. Max-Michaelis, of the collection of seventeenth-century Dutch oils at the Cape Town National Gallery. He also organized in winter displays of Irish artists at the Hibernian Academy in Dublin, at Belfast, and in London. He was a member of the Council of the Irish National University, one of the governors of the National Gallery of Ireland, and honorary director of the Dublin Municipal Gallery."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



By courtesy of "The Metropolitan Magazine."

AN ARTIST'S VIEW OF BILLY SUNDAY.

George Bellows here puts on record an impression of the Paterson meetings, where 14,907 persons "hit the trail."

POLL OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON BILLY SUNDAY

HAILED as a prophet sent by God, even as was John, the Reverend William Ashley Sunday is extolled to a strange and dizzy height for these analytical days, only to be aspersed and railed against by those, also devout of spirit, who find him a menace to God's work rather than an aid, and hold him in a kind of horror for profaning the temple with his "jargon of the streets" and antics of vaudeville or the baseball field. And along with these there are dispassionate observers whose judgment will carry them no further than to define Mr. Sunday as "the religious phenomenon of the opening of the twentieth century." But the calm, judicial verdict has ever been hard to come at in matters religious, as is well known; and is once more proved amply by the mass of controversy in the press that has grown larger and more confused above Mr. Sunday's head the farther East he journeyed and the wider he marked the boundaries of his vineyard of souls.

Wholly impartial in its stand, as always, THE LITERARY DIGEST here aims to disclose through a poll of the religious press the general editorial opinion of our church journalists about the astonishing revivalist. Out of a total of 127 votes cast by editors of all denominations the result is: Favoring Mr. Sunday, 56; qualified, 43; opposed, 28.

Those who believe in Mr. Sunday unconditionally do so because they are persuaded that he comes with a "divine mission" and with the means suited to his day and generation. They praise him, too, because he preaches the old-fashioned gospel of Redemption through Christ, the doctrines of Heaven and Hell; and because he closes saloons and other evil places in the cities where his meetings have been held. They claim, moreover, that the effects of his campaigns are lasting, despite any insinuations to the contrary. Not only do converts remain converted, but they go further and take up church work themselves to bring into the fold their neighbors and townspeople. Nor is it true, says one who has studied the aftermath of Mr. Sunday's Wyoming Valley revivals, that he can win only the lower classes to God. His influence is to be noted equally among laborers and business men.

The religious editors who are doubtful about the essential benefits bestowed by Mr. Sunday are in no wise less respectful of his sincerity, earnestness, and even efficiency. But they do choke at his manner of speech and find it difficult to reconcile his pulpit acrobatics with the example of the Apostles. Altho admitting the defense of Mr. Sunday's adherents, that all the prophets were peculiar in their ways, these sympathetic observers remain on the fence and only wish Billy Sunday were just a little bit more reverent, or perhaps, as some hint, a little less of an actor and a "money-grabber."

"No doubt Elijah shocked the polite court of Ahab," says *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, North Carolina), "and John the Baptist the refined Pharisees and Sadducees of his day," but such an apology is far from assuaging the bitter feeling of those who utterly disavow Mr. Sunday. Their objections include, besides the question of his "vulgarity and profanity," the fact that his campaigns are too manifestly commercial propositions. One critic goes so far as to say that Mr. Sunday would not last thirty days as a revivalist if it were not for the shrewd business system on which his revivals are run. Other judges hold against him the charge that, once the sensation of his coming and disturbance has passed away, the people slip even further back spiritually than they lay before. Then there are a certain number who fall foul of Mr. Sunday's theology because he preaches Heaven and Hell and other doctrines that his admirers consider one of his chief glories. Again, not a few of our religious editors resent above all Mr. Sunday's attacks on the ministry and the work of the churches. His animadversions in this direction are rated slanderous and unchristian, and as contemptible treatment of many in the ministry who have done more good "than a hundred Billy Sundays could possibly do in a hundred years." On the other hand, we ascertain also that the very success of Mr. Sunday, despite his faults, is a proof of church deficiency in the saving of souls; while one commentator, who praises the evangelist's "business methods," remarks that "his preaching is a serious reflection upon a civilization that demands such a type of evangelism."

If we examine the vote of some of the denominational editors here represented, we find, for instance, among the Baptists that the count stands: Favoring, 13; qualified, 7; opposed, 2. Among the Methodists: Favoring, 10; qualified, 11; opposed, none. Among the Presbyterians: Favoring, 8; qualified, 4; opposed, none. In the main the Lutherans seem to be stoutly against Mr. Sunday, altho there is to be noted the qualified opinion of a Philadelphia editor, formed after the evangelist's late crusade in that city. The Jewish religious press would seem to think that Billy Sunday's method and brand of religion are very nice for those that like them, but that neither comes within the purview of the Hebrew religious idea. Episcopalians, for the most part, are either inalterably opposed to the man, or disapprove of his preaching and manner, while giving him the credit for good intentions. The editor of *The Churchman* (New York), however, gives a favorable personal view while admitting the likelihood of finding little concurrence among his church brethren. The Catholic editors we quote concede that Mr. Sunday is trying to save souls, and recognize the subtlety of his emotional appeals. Their general view is well exprest by *America*, which describes the evangelist as "only an ardent layman who pleads for a better life," adding that his "system" is "hopelessly inadequate to Catholics."

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THE SUNDAY CHILDREN.

William, Mrs. Helen Hainer, and Paul, photographed in front of the White House after meeting the President.

(*Continued on page* 1418)

TO INFUSE PERSONAL MORALITY INTO NATIONS

THE IDEA of inducing the nations of the earth to be as moral and well-behaved as the ordinary citizen seems to be thought ridiculously hopeless and visionary by many hard-headed onlookers, who have been reading of the plans along this line made at the recent meetings in Cleveland of the World Court Congress. Yet the Chairman, Mr. John Hays Hammond, tells all such skeptics that they do not "comprehend the information at the disposal of the men fostering the idea of a world court." Assurances have come from all sides, he asserts, including "representative men from the nations now at war, that support of the plan for a world court is sure to ensue once the carnage in Europe has ended." It is the purpose of those who formed the congress—among whom were ex-President Taft, Judge Alton B. Parker, Henry Clews, Henry Lane Wilson, and Bainbridge Colby, together with "the most representative gathering of citizens of note ever held in the United States"—to set about winning over public opinion in this country and abroad, through the press and through the holding of conventions. The most conspicuous spokesman at Cleveland was, perhaps, ex-President Taft, and his words as reported by the press furnished the clue to what the League proposes to accomplish. He even contemplates the abandonment of the traditional policy laid down by Washington:

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"BILLY" AND "MA."

His campaigns of the year in Denver, Des Moines, Philadelphia, and Paterson have aggregated 74,353 conversions. His receipts in free-will offerings, $107,000.

"I am aware that membership in this League would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries.

"But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has, of a business and social character, with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it, if such a league could be formed, running the risk that there might be of such a war, in making more probable the securing of the estimable boon of peace to the world."

The general idea of the League might be derived, he says, from the form of arbitral compacts now existing between this country and Great Britain and Canada:

"It is not too much to say that the habit of arbitration is now so fixt that a treaty to secure such a settlement in future issues would not make it more certain than it is. It is interesting to note that we now have two permanent arbitral English-American Commissions settling questions. Having thus reached what is practically the institution of a League and Arbitral Court with England and Canada for the preservation of peace between us, may we not hope to enlarge its scope and membership and give its benefits to the world?

"To constitute an effective League of Peace we would not need all the nations. Such an agreement among eight or nine of the great Powers of Europe, Asia, and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible war. The successful establishment of a Peace League among the great Powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations."

As to the practical aspects of Mr. Taft's scheme,

"It should first provide for a court of full jurisdiction, with power to decide whether any question is justiciable; secondly, for a conciliation commission in all cases decided not to be justiciable; thirdly, frequent conferences to agree upon and formulate the principles of international law as need for new principles arises; fourthly, the agreement for enforcing the reference of disputes to the court.

"A movement like this loses force by making claims of what it will accomplish. But we are trying to be practical. We are not rainbow-chasers and we are not offering a millennium."

The purpose of the court is supported by Rev. Frederick Lynch in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) on the grounds of what he sees as "the rapidly growing sentiment that there can be only one standard of ethics in the world—the same for groups as for individuals, for nations as for men":

"It is a new ethical idealism for nations, altho it has long been the idealism of all decent men. The trouble has been that we have been living under two standards of ethics—Christian for individuals, pagan for groups, communities, nations. We have demanded that individuals live as Christians toward one another, but have complacently allowed corporations and nations to live as pirates toward one another. But there is no such thing as a double standard of ethics in the kingdom of God. That which is right for a man is right for the State; that which is wrong for a man to do is wrong for a corporation or nation to do. . . . . .

"Finally, there is a rapidly growing sentiment that the time has come for nations to live by a doctrine of duties rather than of rights, as all good Christian men do. The Christian gentleman has long ago ceased thinking all the time about getting rights or avenging his honor. He considers his life as a mission, as did his Master. He is one sent to lift up the world, not to get his own rights. But granting that this ideal may be too high for any but the saints, that it may be asking too much of even the average good Christian to abnegate contention for his rights at all times and under even the most provoking circumstances, even granting that at times he may be fairly justified in standing up for his rights, every Christian, even the most indifferent one, has reached the stage where he will not insist on obtaining his own rights at the expense of the discomfort and suffering of the whole neighborhood. Even the State, which does not technically call itself Christian, takes this matter into its own hands and sees that no single citizen undertakes the securing of rights and justice or the defending of his honor in any way that may work injury to others. The community is above the individual, and no matter how just our own grievance may be we have no right to set about righting it or punishing our enemy if it is going in any wise to make others suffer."

Anything similar to Austria-Hungary's demand upon Servia should never again be possible in a civilized world, asserts Dr. Lynch, and continues:

"It has long ago been rendered impossible among civilized individuals and communities. Nations should live by the same ethical standard regarding the question of rights. How utterly insignificant is the question of Austria's satisfaction and future guaranties from Servia compared with all Europe plunged into purgatory, as we see it now! And yet this unspeakable agony of the nations, this overthrowing almost of civilization, is due to one nation insisting on getting her rights regardless of the rest of the world. . . . . .

"Any nation which to-day, with the present oneness of the world, declares war against another country, thereby declares war against every other country, and the time has come to recognize this fact. No nation can go to war to-day without going to war against all humanity. Has not the time come to say to nations, just as we say to individuals: 'If the securing of justice, the obtaining of your rights, the upholding of your honor, promises in any way to disturb the peace of the rest of the world and make all the innocent nations suffer, you must refrain from individual action and do as individuals do: try your case before some competent judicial body by orderly processes of law'?"

GERMAN MISSION MISAPPREHENSIONS

One distressful thing about the war, says *The Methodist Recorder* (London), is "the utter confusion of judgment which it seems to have wrought in the minds of some German Christian leaders whose judgment at other times we have been in the habit of respecting and accepting." This paper gives some examples and adds its own comment to show how the English character is misunderstood:

"We understand that some of the leaders of missionary activity in Germany have been discussing rather freely the position of missionaries in the non-Christian world when the war is over. *The Daily Chronicle* has given a very useful summary of some of the ideas thus exprest. It is affirmed that British and American missionaries are showing most active hostility to German missionaries in many fields, and that even missionaries of other neutral countries than America show no desire to cooperate with Germans. This is attributed to the fact that their minds have been saturated with the poison that England has been circulating ever since the war began. But this is an extraordinary statement, and a statement which we venture to assert is completely without foundation in fact. So far as India is concerned, missionaries of all lands, with one heart and one hand, have sought to help the German missionaries and to relieve for them the strain of a very painful situation. When it was feared that the German missionaries would suffer very serious financial stringency, the other missionaries in India at once combined to pay down out of their own incomes a substantial contribution, month by month, which would serve to prevent any sort of want among the Germans. In other ways, also, and especially by kindly interpretation of the German missionary attitude in the press, have British and American colleagues sought to ward off public suspicion and misrepresentation.

"The leaders in Germany are seeking comfort in the thought that the war will not last forever, and that at its conclusion the colonies which have been wrested from its possession will be returned, and they forecast missionary activity in which the Christianity to be taught will be 'permeated with the new German idea.' One of these leaders, Dr. Schlunck, intimates that this will be a healthy form of Christianity which will commend itself—especially to the heathen and to the Mohammedan! He is quite clear, however, that it will be impossible for self-respecting German missionaries to cooperate any longer with British missionaries, and is of opinion that German missionary societies would be well advised if, after the war, they refrained from sending their missionaries to British possessions. He thinks that British missionaries will be so 'filled with envy and malice' that cooperation will be finally, or for a very long time, quite out of the question. All this is short-sighted and deplorable talk. Amid the many distressing and astonishing things that have come over from Germany during the past few months, these communications seem to us to be the most desperate and unwarranted. We must wait in patience to see the outcome of the war, and in the meantime may well pray that with the close of hostilities a larger mind and a better Christian temper may be given to the Christian leaders of the German missions."

CURRENT - POETRY

IF poetry be, as we have been told, emotion remembered in tranquillity, then it is foolish for us to berate the verse-makers because they have not yet turned the war into literature. But already some of us can see the early days of the terrible conflict with the perspective which makes romance; therefore the war-poetry is becoming more coherent and more dignified.

An English poet contributes to the London *Spectator* some touching verses which show how rapidly, in these terribly fast-moving days, events pass into history. During twelve short months, many an obscure little meadow has become more sacred than Westminster Abbey.

IN LAST YEAR'S CAMP

By M. Adair Macdonald

They stole the gorse's glory, they scared the foals at play,
They yearned for Tipperary on every woodland way;
Their tent-peaks pricked the dawning, their bugles shook the dew,
While the encamped Division became the men we knew.

The tents were struck at twilight, the pipers skirled a cry,
The stars came out in Heaven to bid the lads good-by,
That night they took the Old Road, the straightest road that runs,
Deep with the dust of armies and graven by their guns.

Now tentless lie the moorlands, the glades most lonely are;
But still the russet ponies stand solemnly afar;
And still I think they harken, and know the sound of men—
The marching tramp of heroes we shall not see again.

Now leave we to its glory the camp of yesterday,
Vex not its echoes lightly—their souls may come this way,
The lads who cut the bracken when beechen leaves were red,
And, ere the cuckoo's calling, were England's Deathless Dead!

One of the very few contemporary poets to use dialect successfully is Mr. Douglas Malloch. In *The American Lumberman* appears this vivid bit of Kiplingesque verse. The fourth stanza is particularly effective.

THE PRICE

By Douglas Malloch

The drive it ain't such easy graft thet I would recommend
To any gink to ride the drink, an', least of all, a friend.
It's up at four an' sluice a dam er sack a swampy rear
Until the sun has got the run an' baby stars appear.
It ain't no job to recommend
To anybody thet's a friend.

I've heard some guy from off the plains who'd punched the cows a spell
Describe the same an' cuss an' claim the cowboy life was hell—
When cattle beller in the night an' fifty head go down,
When bulls stampede an' rivers bleed from trampled banks o' brown,
While gray coyotes wait to browse
Upon the flanks o' wounded cows.

But, Mr. Puncher from the plains, you've never tackled this,
Have tried to put a winter's cut to town without a miss.
A bughouse bull may scare a herd an' break a hundred bones,
An' so a log can play the dog an' snub among the stones
An' pile a norway drive so deep
A crew will lose a week o' sleep.

My puncher friend has seen a man an' hoss go out to mill
The bloodshot eyes an' sweatin' thighs an' flyin' feet thet kill,
Has seen a man an' hoss go down before that sea o' meat,
Has seen it pound 'em in the ground beneath a thousand feet—
Has seen the longhorns have their fling
An', where a Man was, leave a Thing.

But I have seen a river-rat, a peavey in his mit,
Below a jam the peavey ram beneath the breast of it;
An' I have heard the timber break, have heard it groan an' whine,
Have heard him cry an' seen him die before a wall o' pine—
Have seen the foam a second red
Thet never yet give up its dead.

An' so, I guess, it always is: the cowboy er the rat
They may be slick, but Death is quick an' cattier than that.
As long as men must fight fer bread, must fight an' work an' cuss,
Some other guy must go an' die to pay the Price fer us.
Fer men who toil on land er tide
Have Death, the foreman, at their side.

Katharine Tynan seldom writes a poem on a secular theme without suggesting in it, subtly or directly, things more than human, and she never writes a poem about the supernatural without giving it a comfortable flavor of humanity. Here is the sort of war-poem which only Katharine Tynan could write. We take it from *The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE OLD SOLDIER

By Katharine Tynan

Lest the young soldiers be strange in heaven,
God bids the old soldier they all adored
Come to Him and wait for them, clean, new-shriven,
A happy doorkeeper in the House of the Lord.

Lest it abash them, the strange new splendor,
Lest they affright them, the new robes clean;
Here's an old face, now, long-tried and tender,
A word and a hand-clasp as they troop in.

"My boys," he greets them: and heaven is homely,
He their great captain in days gone o'er;
Dear is the friend's face, honest and comely,
Waiting to welcome them by the strange door.

As editor of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, Harriet Monroe has shown sound critical judgment and enlightened enterprise. Her journalistic endeavors have not, it is good to see, taken her wholly from creative work. Her new volume of verse, "You and I" (The Macmillan Company), is an achievement of no small importance. Primarily intellectual rather than emotional in their appeal, the two poems which we have selected for quotation show only one phase of Miss Monroe's art. They nevertheless illustrate her versatility, for only a poet with extraordinary breadth of vision could put into beautiful words interpretations so different from each other as these. Miss Monroe recreates for us Abraham Lincoln's mother, and her splendid magic revivifies the lovely ghost of one of ancient Egypt's queens.

IN THE LOUVRE

By Harriet Monroe

Queen Karomana, slim you stand,
In bronze with little flecks of gold—
Queen Karomana!
O royal lady, lift your hand,
Shatter the stone museum cold,
Queen Karomana!

The wide Nile sleeps, the desert stings
With color. Shake your tresses free,
Queen Karomana!
The sleepy lotus shines and swings—
Loose your bound limbs and sail with me
In a smooth shallop to the sea,
Queen Karomana!

Queen Karomana, still so mute,
So delicate, yet cold as snow,
Queen Karomana?
An ice-wind, boldly resolute,
Rippled your thin robe long ago,
And froze you into bronze—I know—
But left your garment's flecks of gold
And the slim grace men loved of old,
Queen Karomana!

NANCY HANKS

By Harriet Monroe

Prairie child,
Brief as dew,
What winds of wonder
Nourished you?

Rolling plains
Of billowy green,
Far horizons,
Blue, serene;

Lofty skies
The slow clouds climb,
Where burning stars
Beat out the time:

These, and the dreams
Of fathers bold,
Baffled longings,
Hopes untold,

Gave to you
A heart of fire,
Love like deep waters,
Brave desire.

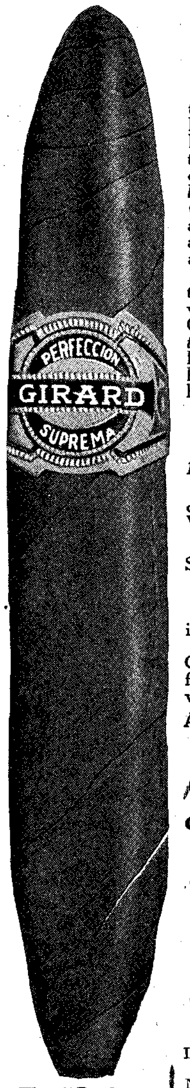
Ah, when youth's rapture
Went out in pain,
And all seemed over,
Was all in vain?

O soul obscure,
Whose wings life bound,
And soft death folded
Under the ground;

Wilding lady,
Still and true,
Who gave us Lincoln
And never knew:

To you at last
Our praise, our tears,
Love and a song
Through the nation's years!

Mother of Lincoln,
Our tears, our praise;
A battle-flag
And the victor's bays!



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHY IS A BASEBALL PLAYER?

If you were not a country-born boy, better give up any hopes that you may have cherished of playing professional ball this summer or next. Also, if your birthday does not fall within the limits set by the return of the team from the South and the World's Series, you might as well turn back to the tasks that have held you all this time from following your chosen pursuit—as a baseballist you will not shine. Should you happen, in addition, to be over six feet in height—well, the law of chances, as computed by Arthur MacDonald, of Washington, D. C., is so thoroughly against you that it is certain you will never find your destiny in the diamond. Mr. MacDonald has spent some considerable time in wondering why it is that some men draw phenomenally large salaries in baseball, and in trying to discover what were the qualities that earned the fame and fortune that have come to a few of our greatest stars. . Among other things, he has discovered, the New York *Times* tells us,

> Being born between May and October and in the country—which means a place with less than 30,000 inhabitants!—helps, according to the data about the lives of 146 of the crack players of the major league clubs. It makes one think of Frank Daniels's song, "Never be born on a Friday, 'tis a most unlucky day." Yet Mr. MacDonald takes the matter seriously, and shows that of the admittedly best players in the game 61 per cent. were born in the country, and 69 per cent. in the warmer months, against 39 and 31 per cent., respectively, for the city-born who first saw the light of day in the colder months.
>
> Furthermore, he points out in an article in *The American Physical Education Review* that similar conditions exist in the highly successful in other trades and professions, and, therefore, it is a natural law that must prove true for all ball-players, no matter how expert or positively "bone-headed" they may be.
>
> Similarly analyzing records, he finds that players under 5 feet 11 inches in height are better batters and fielders than those who are taller, and that the superiority is greater in batting than in fielding. Thus, the taller men, who batted for an average of .250 or better, were but 43 per cent. of the whole, while the shorter men had a percentage of 62. Sixty-six per cent. of the shorter men had a fielding average of .950 or better, and but 58 per cent. of the taller men got into that charmed circle of players. With a general average of 5 feet 9½ inches for all of a group of 150 players statistics of whom were available, the pitchers averaged within a fifth of an inch of six feet in height, and their eighteen catchers an inch and a half shorter, the short-stops being the pigmies among players with an average height of but scant 5 feet 9½ inches. Catchers are the heaviest, with an average weight of 178 pounds, and short-stops the lightest, their average being but 167.

Statistics are freakish things and bring frequent surprizes. In compiling his facts, Mr. MacDonald has unearthed several curious ones. Among these is the fact that only 20 per cent. of the fair balls batted result in safe hits. Other facts are:

> Of the 10,074 batted balls of which he has records 20 per cent. were fly balls, 51 per cent. grounders, 3 per cent. bunts, and 9 per cent. line drives. The latter are the best balls to hit, for 77 per cent. resulted in safe hits, while the percentage of grounders was but 8, and of bunts 45. Of the long fly balls but 20 per cent. were turned into safe hits and but four-tenths of one per cent. were muffed by the fielders, showing these to be poor productive hits, and incidentally that it is a rare thing for a fielder to muff a batted ball.
>
> Will scientific study of the elements that enter into the game of baseball produce a better player of the game and improve the game itself? Can a manager of a baseball team with statistics not now collected in scoring the game, supplemented with anthropological data, better his playing machine? These are questions which Mr. MacDonald has set himself to answer. He can not reach any definite conclusions, because complete records necessary are lacking. He has succeeded in opening a field of speculation rife with interesting possibilities, however.
>
> Chairman Herrmann, of the National Commission, has been so imprest by the possibilities of Mr. MacDonald's theories that he has agreed to put them before the national governing body of professional baseball, with a recommendation that the necessary data desired be obtained through the official scorers of the clubs of both major leagues, by recording the ultimate result of every ball hit by a batsman in the score book.
>
> Good batting is the most effective factor in winning games, Mr. MacDonald assumes, in which assumption all students of the game will agree. What he suggests is a classification of flies and grounders hit, that is, as to whether they went to right, left, or center field, or to those respective spots in the infield, whether fair or foul, and whether they resulted in safe hits, outs, fouls, or players' errors. He would have so registered fly balls of all kinds, high, long, line, sacrifice, or pop-up, swift and slow grounders, grass-cutters, chop balls, and bunts. From the accumulation of such data he argues that a player could find if he has been batting properly, and, if improperly, find a remedy for his defects with the bat, and so make himself a more valuable factor in the team work of a club.
>
> This information, supplemented with complete records as to the birthplaces, times of birth, education, keenness of vision and aim, and such data as to height, weight, reach, strength, and the usual measurements of anthropological investigation, he argues, would not only give scientific data, but provide practical statistics which would help a manager in deciding whether an applicant for a place on the team had a scientific chance to develop into a star player or a dub.
>
> Mr. MacDonald says: "It is the little things which win the game. It may be true, therefore, that the anthropological knowledge sought would furnish points instructive not only to the manager in choosing and comprehending his players, but in helping the player to understand himself better. For instance, if the length of arm and forearm, length, width,

and stretch of fingers of players were recorded, some practical knowledge as to pitching and throwing qualifications might be gained. Thus it is said that Mathewson's strength of arms and fingers is an important factor in his success with curves."

Mr. MacDonald answers the question as to why a criminologist, such as he is, who studies crimes and other cognate evils, ventures into the baseball statistical field, by saying: "Because I consider baseball one of the greatest moral tonics for boys and young men that exist. It directs the surplus physical energy of youth into the right channel, for otherwise this energy might be employed in wrong ways which are detrimental to moral and physical life. Baseball is one of those fundamental educational forces of prevention whose power and utility are not realized until it is taken away."

LITTLE ITALY IN WAR-TIME

When news comes that Italy has gone to war, our thoughts leap out across the ocean, fascinated by the picture of the furor and excitement that teem and buzz throughout the whole country. But why must imagination travel so far? Is not Italy here with us, as well as far away in the Mediterranean? Rome, greatest of her cities, boasts fewer than 550,000 inhabitants. New York, the haven of innumerable nationalities and races, shelters almost this number among its 5,000,000. Little Italy could practically repopulate the City of the Cæsars, should war sweep away every man, woman, and child now living there. Of our large colony of unnaturalized Italians at least 45 per cent. are estimated to be royal reservists. When Italy declares war, shall not Little Italy be stirred with almost as great excitement, shall not that tenth of Manhattan's peoples that owns to Italian blood experience a sympathetic thrill? Many are Americans, it is true, and, we are assured, they would rather be known as "Little America" than Little Italy; still, the ties of blood are not all severed with the acquisition of their new-won citizenship, as we are shown. "The war is popular in Little Italy," declares the New York *Evening Sun*, and describes the various manifestations that have appeared in the last few days to prove it. There is no frenzy of excitement, but an instant outcropping of cartoons and tricolored banners shows that feeling is aroused. Of the average American of Italian birth or extraction as we know him, usually the day-laborer, the writer says:

> Coming from the peasant class, unschooled and scarred by many things grievous to be borne, he may not know the civil politics that bred the war nor why Italy, for more than thirty years, has been no better than the vassal of Germany and Austria; but he does appreciate, in all its meaning, the fact that more than 1,000,000 Italians in Austria are longing to be free and the ancient Italian provinces of Trentino,

Campbell's
Condensed
Tomato Soup
Joseph Campbell Company
Camden, N.J. U.S.A.
C

"What luck to find this Campbell 'kind'
Right in the Milky Way!
'Twill make a bisque worth all my risk.
I'll eat some more today!"

And there's no higher to go—

When you've had *Campbell's Tomato Soup* prepared as a bisque or cream of tomato you've enjoyed a soup that cannot be excelled for quality and flavor.

And it is so easy to prepare! A child could follow the simple directions on the label, and have this delightful nourishing tomato bisque ready to serve in three minutes.

Besides this, there are many other tempting ways to prepare this wholesome *Campbell* "kind," so many, in fact, that practical housewives now-a-days order it by the dozen or the case, so as to have it always on hand.

Don't *you* need another dozen *today?*

21 kinds **10c a can**

Asparagus
Beef
Bouillon
Celery
Chicken
Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)
Clam Bouillon
Clam Chowder
Consommé
Julienne
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Mutton
Ox Tail
Pea
Pepper Pot
Printanier
Tomato
Tomato-Okra
Vegetable
Vermicelli-Tomato

Campbell's Soups
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

I guess --

Terrible Words in Business

THERE was a merchant who *guessed* he had enough to retire. When all the bills were cleaned up and stock sold he was shy just $39.

A merchant *guessed* that Jones was his best salesman. The facts showed that he had never made a dollar on Jones.

"It costs me only 15% to do business," *guessed* another merchant. It really cost him 23%, but his selling prices were figured on a 15% basis.

A manufacturer who had been on the edge of bankruptcy for six months without knowing it, *guessed* that his credit was still good at the bank.

Business, based on exact knowledge, is mighty profitable. Based on guesswork, it's as hopeless as bucking a three shell game at a county fair.

You keep books, do you not? Did it ever occur to you to let your bookkeeper be your most valuable employee?

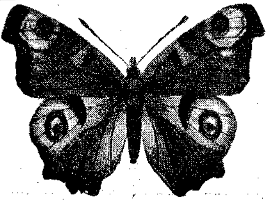
Your bookkeeper can substitute facts for guesswork. He can show you how you stand every day, which goods are moving and which are sticking; what your net profits are, which salesmen are profitable, what it costs you to do business.

It won't take him any more time than his present work takes — for he will have a Burroughs Figuring Machine to carry the load of all his figure work. A Burroughs built specially for your needs.

Let's go into this thing together.

For an opening move, send for the Burroughs handbook—"Getting the Facts on Which to Build a Better Business." First it will startle you by pointing out possibilities for leaks and then it will tell you how to stop them. It is free to business men. Write for it.

Burroughs
Detroit Michigan



COMMON BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, INSECTS

Two Handy Manuals giving in their Natural Colors, with their Common and Scientific names, all the Common Butterflies, Moths and Insects of Europe and America. Prepared expressly under the supervision of William Beutenmuller of the Museum of Natural History, New York City. Invaluable to parents and teachers.

Common American and European Butterflies and Moths 27 cents
Common American and European Insects, . . . 27 cents

Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York

Friuli, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia are demanding representation.

These Italians have had no difficulty in understanding the feeling of America regarding the war, for various reasons besides that one regarding which the commonest misconception exists—the susceptibility of Italian character to American transplantation. The repulsive features of Teutonic warfare have received the same treatment in the Italian press as in that of America. The sinking of the *Lusitania* and the Bryce report on the atrocities in Belgium created the same sensation in *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, *Il Bolletino*, *La Follia*, and *Il Giornale Italiano* as in their American contemporaries. Mulberry Bend and Elizabeth Street responded in the same manner as the remainder of the non-German public. Wherever Italians have discust these matters, men announced their intention to respond should Italy call to arms.

It was with American calmness and self-control that the Italian colonies received the shock. Discharged soldiers, veterans of the war with Turkey, and many of the younger and unmarried men reported to the Italian Consul. There was no bravado, and the reservists gave the impression that they would go about their fighting in a businesslike way. But for the greater part the colonies went on about their business, which is the making of Americans rather than a new Italy.

Because he has evinced at times a rather tempestuous disposition, we have been perhaps too quick to picture the Italian immigrant as one least easily assimilated into our mixed civilization. He has offered no resistance to his new environment, nor has he remained alien any longer than his fellow immigrants. The illusion, thinks *The Evening Sun*, is due to the fact that—

> The constant stream of newcomers has been mistaken for the earlier immigrant stock. With their air of strangeness these meet the eye, and the unsophisticated eye reports that the Italian population of New York has not changed since the "Chimes of Normandy" was first fluted on the barrel-organ.
>
> The truth is that the majority of the Italians have been here less than six years. The inconspicuous minority who have been here longer have already become inalienable baseball rooters, which is to say, they are of us as well as with us. The permanence of the colonies with their unmistakable foreign life seems to deny this observation. But Little Italy is but a wayside camping where the new arrival may pause to get his bearings. The resistless currents of American life will not let him linger long. He soon becomes like us, moves up-town, and escapes notice.
>
> While the steamship companies are forbidden by law in Italy to advertise inducements and to publish more than the bare details of sailings, nevertheless every Italian in the United States is a "booster" and continually preaches the advantages of this country to his friends and relatives at home. They find jobs for those who are willing to emigrate, arrange for the journey, and in most cases pay the passage-money. When the immigrant arrives the promised job is awaiting him, and if he is an unskilled workman he generally joins a gang of laborers. In any case he usually becomes a member

of a city colony of Italians, of which there are dozens in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and near-by Jersey towns.

In these colonies the new member will, after a fashion, find himself at home. He finds his own theaters, churches, newspapers, commerce chambers. He finds his own doctors, lawyers, dentists, as well as purveyors of comfort and conveniences to which he was used. Native merchants and manufacturers provide necessities and luxuries just as they would in Italy, from Italian cheese to soda-water flavored Neapolitan style. The American who takes a walk in Mulberry Street will look in vain for the satirist who named it and vainly for the occasion of that happy appellative. Mulberry Street avows itself a strange place and notes the American as a stranger.

But Little Italy is taking on a new pride. It is becoming proud of its Americanization. It is the pride that other nationalities have had in their turn, and which, should the final test come, will doubtless sweep away all talk of hyphenations and show our people, for all their varied origins, a united land of new and old Americans. As the writer phrases it:

> What New York youth to-day is aware that the thing represented by the German comedians of the present vaudeville stage ever had any real point of contact with the tenements? The Irish comedians also are fast going with the remnant of the generation that understood them. So the mimics of Italian organ-grinders are stale because they have no freshening affluence from life, and also because the inevitable monkey is no more. The Italian street-pianist who ventured forth with a monkey to-day would be disowned by his own friends and barred from the consolation of macaroni. Even at his best the hurdy-gurdy man is a thorn to the progressive young element. "Hey, tell that 'wop' to beat it!" was the outraged chorus in a Baxter Street restaurant near the Criminal Courts the other day when a street-piano interrupted a debate which was being carried on in Italian.
>
> Italian picturesqueness is on the wane. The old customs are not what they were, neither are the street-pageants, the festivals, illuminations, and parades in honor of the saints. These things are now considered "slow." And in spite of every effort Little Italy is losing her speech. Not only does the expressive American slang seduce the Italian tongue so that the younger generation speaks with the unmistakable accent of the New York tenements, but away from the standardizing and determinative influences of cultured, oral expression the "Italo-Americano" is losing his purity of speech and adding another dialect to the confusion of languages.
>
> This is well illustrated in the case of one of the editors of an influential Italian newspaper of New York which is avowedly dedicated to the promotion of the Italian life and the preservation of the mother tongue in its purity and elegance. This man of international reputation, after a few years' residence in New York, was called back to Italy to testify in a judicial proceeding. His foreign accent was noted as soon as he began to speak. The Judge with pointed irony interrupted him, saying:

PURE WATER IS INDISPENSABLE TO HEALTH. POLAND WATER can be obtained everywhere. Drink Poland at home and away from home, and avoid the consequences of a change of water

HEINZ
EST. 1869
BAKED BEANS
WITH PORK AND TOMATO SAUCE
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

Steamed Beans or *Baked* Beans

Which do you prefer?

It's only a question of what you want. Only a question of getting what you ask for.

We have no quarrel with the manufacturer who offers *steamed* beans—or with the grocer who sells them—or with anyone who wants to buy them.

Steamed Beans cannot lawfully be labeled "Baked." So, to be sure of the kind you are getting, you must *read the label on the can.*

HEINZ
BAKED BEANS

are labeled "Baked" and they *really* are baked—in great ovens under intense dry heat; not simply boiled or steamed like most canned beans.

They come out of our ovens brown, mealy and tender—delicious—digestible, and with all that real Boston baked bean flavor that cannot be *brought out* by any other than the baking process.

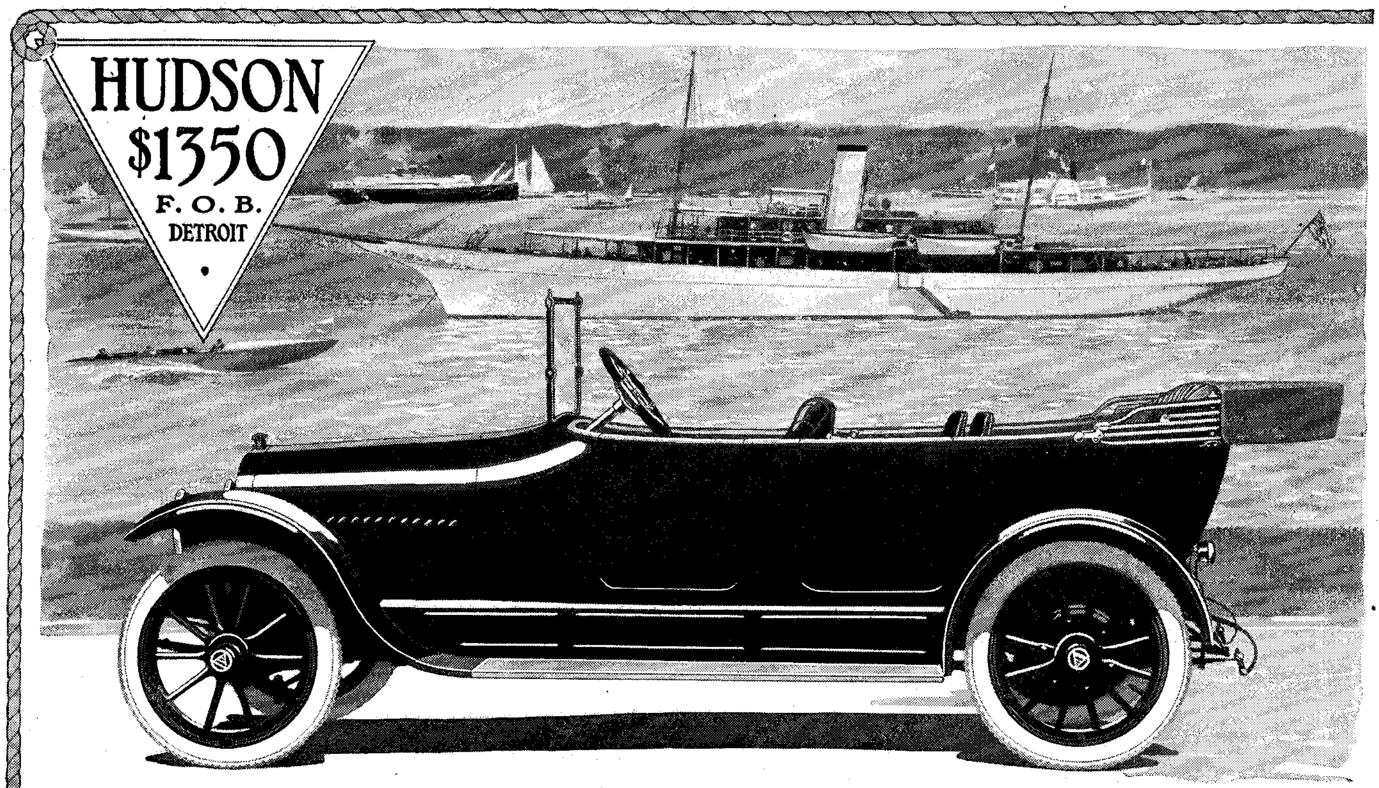
There are four kinds of Heinz Baked Beans:

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce)—Boston Style
Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Pork—(Vegetarian)
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

Try Heinz Baked Beans at our risk. If you do not prefer them to any other you have ever eaten, your grocer will refund full purchase money.

Others of the famous "57": Heinz Spaghetti, cooked ready to serve; Preserved Sweet Pickles, India Relish, Chili Sauce, Pure Vinegars, Cream of Pea Soup, Cream of Celery Soup, Cream of Tomato Soup, Tomato Ketchup, Fruit Preserves, Apple Butter, Grape Fruit Marmalade, Prepared Mustard, Olive Oil, Olives, Peanut Butter, etc., etc.

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
All Heinz goods sold in Canada are made in Canada



"The Road Cruiser"

Ready—the 1916 Hudson

Countless tongues in the past few months have voiced this question everywhere:

What more can HUDSON do?

Now the answer is ready. And we believe this answer will amaze the most zealous HUDSON admirers.

Another $200 Reduction

First, we've reduced the price by another $200. That makes $400—23 per cent—since this new type first came out.

To grasp that, remember former conditions. Only a little time ago, $4000 was a low price for a Six. The cheapest Six cost 2½ times HUDSON'S price today.

We brought out this new-type HUDSON, late in 1913, at a $1750 price. It startled Motordom. Some of the oldest makers in the business told us the price was impossible.

But we gave it to you on a car of HUDSON standard—on a Howard E. Coffin design. And men bought that car in such numbers that next season we were able to quote $1550 on it.

At that new price, men bought 10,000 of the 1915 model. They forced us to treble our output, to build enormous factory additions. And now we are able to quote you $1350 on this famous Six.

We Refined the Six

Old-time Sixes were heavier by some 1500 pounds. This vast weight reduction required better materials and better designing. It required higher quality, greater refinement. A thousand crudities had to be eliminated.

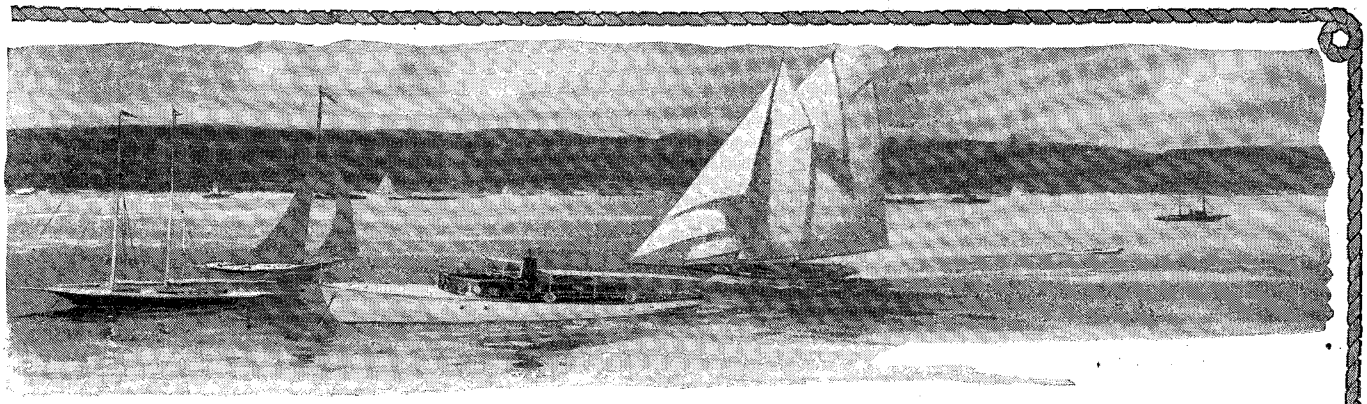
No iota of strength was sacrificed. Seating capacity was not reduced.

In beauty, luxury and equipment we gave you the best of the times. Yet, while adding class and quality, we gave you a moderate price. And, by cutting out excess, crudity and waste, we cut tire cost and fuel cost in two.

Now this model, whose price suggested low grade, has become the modern ideal of a high-grade car.

Four Innovations

1—Yacht-Line Body
2—Ever-Lustre Finish
3—Roomier Tonneau
4—$200 Reduction



New, Graceful Yacht Lines Now
The New HUDSON Ever-Lustre Finish
A Roomier Tonneau—A $1350 Price

Another attraction in this new-year model is a new conception of artistic beauty.

We have been growing toward this body type for years. First came fore doors, then the straight-line body, then the stream-line. Now, as a climax, come lines so graceful and sweeping that we call this the Yacht-Line Body. Every appearance suggests "The Road Cruiser," which its designers call it. Even the door tops are upholstered to secure unbroken lines. Now a leather binding protects the whole top of the body.

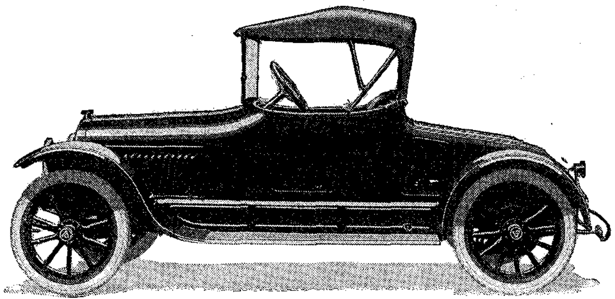
The tonneau is extra-wide and roomy. The rear seat has been widened, the sides and back are heightened. With seven in the car, no person is crowded. And two of the seats disappear when not wanted, doubling the tonneau room.

As a climax in luxury, we this year use enameled leather upholstery over deep curled hair. Never before has leather of this grade been used in a car at this price.

The Ever-Lustre Finish

And now comes what you have wanted most—a finish that stays new.

We've attained in this chassis a car that stays new. After years of use, with proper care, it should run like the day you buy it. The car grew old in looks alone, as the usual finish will.



The Roadster

Now we have a finish of wondrous lustre which will keep its newness. We have built in our factory enormous ovens, large enough for hundreds of bodies.

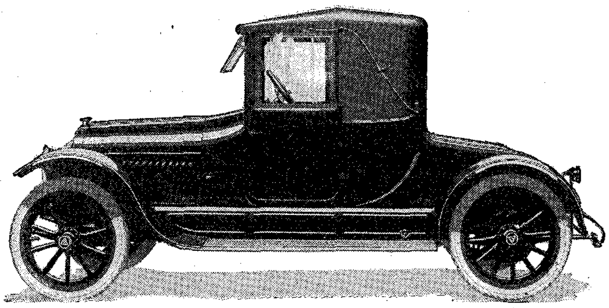
The result is a baked-on finish, brilliant, deep and enduring. It resists weather and washing, rubbing and mud. We call it the Ever-Lustre finish, found only on this new HUDSON car.

Experienced motorists, who have seen cars quickly grow dull and shabby, will consider this a great innovation.

Note that all these new attractions come to you in a $1350 HUDSON.

You used to look to high-priced cars for all the major advances. Now you get them all—all that seem worth having—in a $1350 Six.

This remarkable model, in the first place, came as the apostle of lightness. Then, after a year of refinement, it revealed new standards in beauty and equipment. This year it brings you the Yacht-Line Body, and this finish of lasting lustre.



The Cabriolet

HUDSON typifies in the highest degree the modern ideals of good taste.

That's the secret of its place and class. In all things we are coming to simplicity, away from excess, waste and show. And HUDSON typifies that trend.

You want quality, elegance, refinement just as much as ever. Makers who forget that sadly miss their cue. But you don't want over-weight, over-size, over-tax of any kind simply for impression.

Men who subscribe to that creed are driving 15,000 of these new-type HUDSONS now. And the vogue is just beginning. This year's advances, we believe, will attract 20,000 more.

See this car early if you want early delivery. Every new HUDSON model brings an overdemand. Last July found us 4000 cars behind orders. This 1916 model has no real competition. It is sure to oversell.

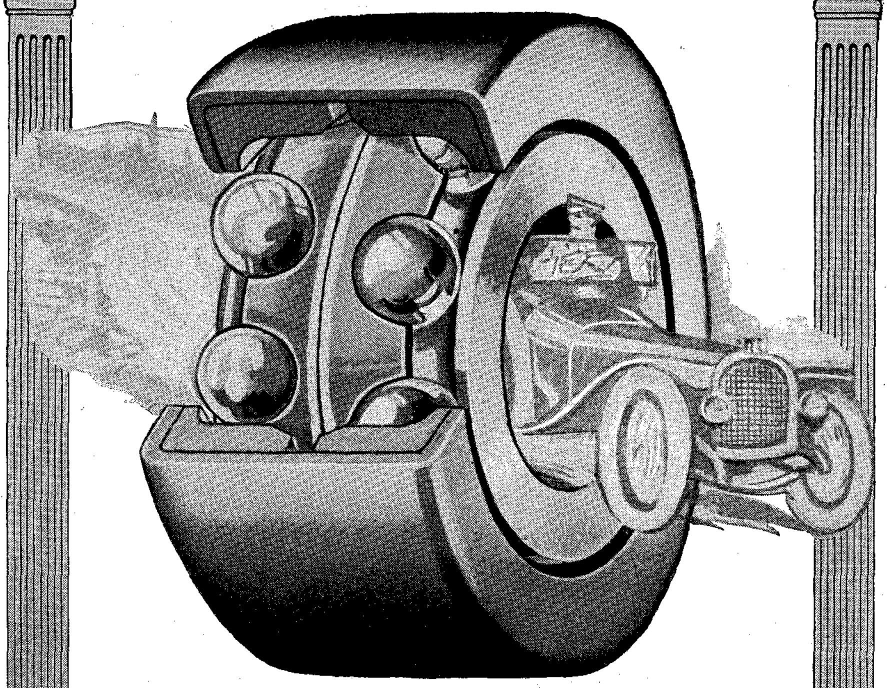
7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, $1350 f.o.b. Detroit. Also a new Cabriolet, $1650 f. o. b. Detroit.

Ask your dealer to explain the far-reaching HUDSON service. This will show you one reason why HUDSON cars give such boundless satisfaction.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

Most HUDSON Dealers Now Have This New Model

NEW DEPARTURE
BALL BEARINGS
AMERICAN MADE FOR AMERICAN TRADE



The Life of Your Car

—its responsive ability to cover the road, to carry the load, to get you "there"—largely depends upon the easy-running, friction-eliminating New Departure Ball Bearings.

Do you think of this—that its weight, its speed, the revolution, the action of its machinery meet and answer hundreds of frictional jars and shocks every minute?

It is this friction that wears upon the machinery—that determines the life of your car.

New Departure Ball Bearings bear the shock, strain, stress of weight, motion, and the irregularities of the road with the least possible resistance. They will outwear your car.

They economize fuel consumption and tire expense. They make your car run with noiseless ease.

Any automobile equipped with New Departure Ball Bearings is a good car, an efficient car, an economical car.

Write us for our booklet "New Departure Ball Bearings and What They Mean to the Car Owner." Ask for Booklet "B."

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Main Office and Works, Bristol, Conn.
Hartford Division, Hartford Connecticut
Western Branch, Detroit 1016-17 Ford Bldg.
22-34 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.
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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Sir, will you have the goodness to speak Italian? The Court can not understand you."

There is some shamefacedness among a large class of Italians on account of their position as the butt of the joker. In the high tide of Irish immigration "Paddy" and "Irish" were held to be legitimate game. Then "Dutch" and "Chink, Chink, Chinaman" received the ridicule reserved for the greenhorn. And now a new victim is chosen and "Dago," "Ginney," and "Wop" are the dark titles that the Italian must live down.

His desire to be inconspicuous amounts almost to a ruling passion. A few nights ago the colony in Sullivan Street was quiet at an early hour as usual, but the moon was high and the shadows sharp, and even the profound muscle-tire of street-laborers was not proof against the seductive influences of the night. A mandolin and guitar were inevitable, and after a tinkling prelude several voices were lifted in a serenade. The illusion was almost perfect; the scene might have been in Italy. Then a voice with an Italian accent came from one of the tenement windows: "Cut it out, you wops!" Some one feared the singers were "giving away" the colony.

"Don't talk with your hands so much," was the advice a waitress gave a group who were absorbed in argument; "people will think you're 'ginnies'!"

At the height of the vogue of rag-time music the elder generation of Italians had a grievous time with the youngsters. "Verdi's dead and done with," said the latter. "'Bedelia'—that's the thing. Give us 'In the Good Old Summer Time.'" When Music, heavenly maid, held up her head once more, the Italian youth was willing to admit that Verdi had his good points.

THE RUSS ON THE FIRING-LINE

WE ARE most apt to think of the Russian soldier wholly in terms of the Cossack, whereas the common Russian peasant who has shouldered his gun to march against the "Germanskis" is of a quite different type, if accounts be true. In *The American Magazine*, for example, Capt. Granville Fortescue gives us the following picture of him:

> The Russian common soldier is one of the most patient of creatures. He has all the qualities of a willing horse. He follows his officers blindly. Judged by American standards, he lacks initiative, but in the war of the trenches initiative plays little part. You can put a company of Russian soldiers into a trench and they will stay there until they are all killed, captured, or frozen. When it so happens that all their officers are disabled they have one simple rule—to charge. They have received orders that under no circumstances must they go back, so they merely go forward.
>
> I don't believe that they know much of what the war is all about, but they have a distinct dislike for the Germans. It is said that they never did understand why they were fighting the Japanese, who were a people practically unknown to them. But the "Germanskis," they have been told, want to take a big slice of Holy Mother Russia. No sacrifice is too great to prevent this. Judging from the great masses of troops I have seen, and these include regiments from the Emperor's Guard

> Division and the Siberian Fusiliers, I believe Russia to have the finest raw material for her armies of any nation of the world.

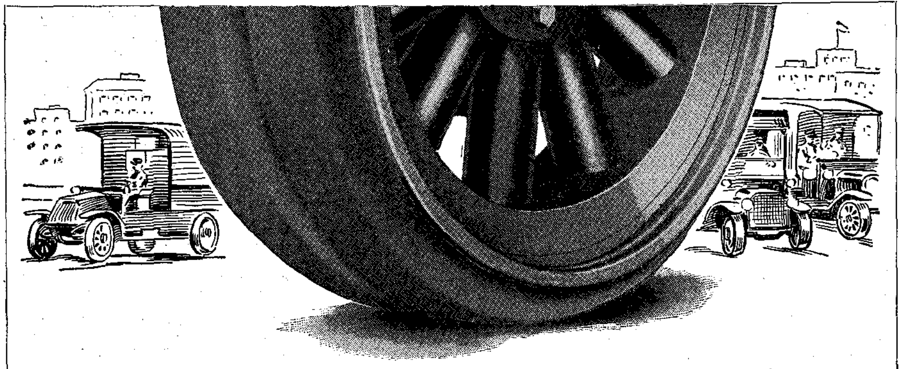
WHEN AUSTRIA FORGETS TO HATE

THEY do not sing the Chant of Hate in Austria, nor do they decorate their letter-paper and other conspicuous possessions with the motto "*Gott Strafe England*," according to one American who has been in Vienna and communicates his impressions to the Chicago *Daily News*. Instead, they are inclined to turn all their hate toward Russia and Servia. After all, they are no more fighting France, one might say, than they are Farther India. Of course, the writer acknowledges,

> The public have put the blame for the shortage of the food-supply on England; the war is always spoken of as the English war of starvation, but when I asked an official in the Foreign Office concerning the English blockade he replied:
>
> "That is really Germany's business. You see, it does not touch us a great deal. Our efforts are concentrated against the millions that Russia is pouring out against us and that mean to devastate our country."
>
> It is interesting to observe that English signs and names have not been removed all over Vienna, and that wealthy families are still advertising for governesses who can teach their children English and French. In addition, Conan Doyle's war literature is on sale in English in at least one bookstore on the Ring. The Hotel Bristol is still doing business as the Hotel Bristol, and the Grand as the Grand. And, altho the little enameled plates reading "God Punish England" are to be had on the Karntnerstrasse, I did not see any man in Vienna who wore one.

The key-note of Austria's sentiments is given in the conversation and comment that one hears in the cafés of Vienna. Here we find, too, the women contributing their full share to the argument. We are shown that—

> It is the women who are beginning to talk peace. The wife of a *Landsturmmann*, who had just been called to the colors, told me that her husband left her feeling desperate.
>
> "We were just getting on our feet," she said. "Our business was doing nicely. Our children were in school. Now he has to go. He may never come back. One life is nothing out there. I suppose the fatherland needs him. If our diplomats had been more clever there wouldn't have been a war."
>
> Another woman of refinement said militarism had made her nervous ever since she was out of her teens.
>
> "We are all opposed to it, all my people," she said, "but who are we to object?"
>
> A third woman regarded the reduction of Servia as unnecessary.
>
> "There is too much politics in Austria," was her way of looking at it.
>
> Squads of men who are being mustered in march down the streets of Vienna almost every day without exciting comment. A bugle blows; a group of fifty to one hundred men in the blue-gray field



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Unless the 1915 Goodyear S-V Outwears Any Other

Here is an offer which Truck users cannot afford to neglect. It will settle for you, without any risk, the entire Truck Tire question.

For three months—April, May and June—this amazing warrant goes with every S-V Truck Tire put on under these conditions:

Every Penny Back

Equip opposite wheels, at the same time, one with a Goodyear S-V, one with any other standard make tire of like rated size, bought in the open market.

If the Goodyear S-V fails to cost less per mile than the other, we will return you its full purchase price, making the S-V free.

Mark that—no partial rebate, no mileage adjustment, no replacement. The tire that fails is *free*. Get this guarantee in writing when you buy the tires.

Never Such a Warrant

Never before has such a warrant been given on any class of tire. If widely accepted, it means with us a million-dollar stake. It is given without reservation against any tire in the field. It covers accidents as well as wear.

Numerous makers claim to build tires as good as the Goodyear S-V. Let us stop arguing in print and in person. Let us compare them on opposite wheels. We have done that already, under every condition. Over 5,000 S-V tires were tested out on trucks before we made this offer. We know to a certainty the results you'll get, barring accidents.

We have worked for eight years on this Truck Tire problem. We built 29 types before arriving at this one. We built 74 models of this S-V type before we attained this perfection.

We give you in it, as compared with others, 20 per cent more available tread rubber. The shape ends bulging, breaking or excessive grind. The compound minimizes friction.

The tire can't creep, as we press it on at a minimum of 50,000 pounds. It can't separate, for the tread, the backing and the rim are welded into lasting union.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
S-V Truck Tires

Go to a Goodyear Distributor or ask our local branch where you can get this warrant on the latest S-V tire. Accept it while the offer lasts.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Desk 130, Akron, Ohio
Makers of Goodyear Automobile Tires
We Make Demountable, Block, Cushion, Pneumatic and Other Types of Truck Tires
(2374)

10% More for Your Money

The 25-cent package of Quaker Oats is nearly three times larger than the 10-cent size. By saving in packing it offers more for your money.

Your Kind of Boys

Need Energy Food

They need Quaker Oats in abundance, as everyone knows. For the oat is the vim-food supreme.

They need oats in summer even more than in winter, for this is activity time.

But don't force them. Boys rebel at compulsion. Simply make oats, in flavor and delicacy, the most inviting dish they get.

That means, serve Quaker Oats. It is made of big grains only. Its flavor is enhanced by heat. The flakes are large and luscious.

If you want boys to "feel their oats" serve this delicious kind.

Quaker Oats

Queen Grains Flaked

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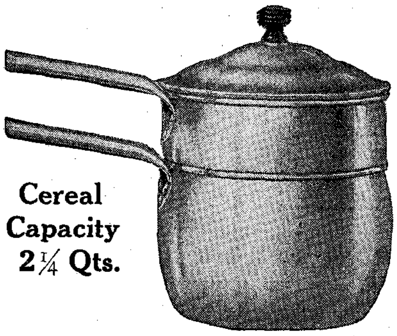

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uniforms march by equipped with knapsacks and canteens, their trouser legs stuffed into their heavy boots.

They are men near middle age—in the thirties, most of them. No one cheers as they march by; no one raises a hat; no one waves a flag. There are no flags on display in Vienna, and the appearance of soldiers on the streets long ago became commonplace.

THE STORY OF A SOLDIER'S CIGAR

TOBACCO is a luxury at the front, and the solace of a good cigar is seldom experienced. Thus it was that Jules Gigot was a lucky man. For a long time he had languished tobaccoless in the outermost trench, where little but necessities of life ever came; to reach this trench meant the risk of a life, and the cost was too great to permit of useless endeavors. Finally, however, the sergeant carrying the mail came along, making his way painfully across the two miles of mud and grass to the foremost trench. This place Gigot calls the "Line of the Dead," because "so few ever go back from it," according to the New York *Globe*. There was in the mail something for Gigot: a box of real cigars, and a package of "real American matches made in Sweden"—which a Frenchman, condemned usually to the futile French Government matches, never fails to appreciate. And that was how Gigot got his cigar, the one in whose brief burning was recorded the story of a night's terror, violence, and death. He remarks:

> It's the little things that count here, and in my joy I forgot all about my wet feet, my muddy clothes, the oozing walls of earth about me, and the Germans in their trenches hardly a hundred feet away.
>
> "Well, here's one smoke the Germans won't get," I cried to my corporal. After the posting of the sentinels for the first half of the night, as I was not one of them, I took out the fat, black treasure and sat down to enjoy it in a safe, quiet corner of the trench, nine feet below the ground. My thoughts were fifty miles away with the dear one in Paris who had so well remembered me.
>
> While I sat there nursing my cigar, the other fellows were laughing and talking, happy with their own letters and presents, oblivious of all danger. Then suddenly out of the night rushed the ear-splitting noises of a prearranged attack by the German trenchmen in front of us, seconded by their own artillery, as is generally the case.
>
> Imagine a volcano rocking the earth just across the street from you, toppling down houses to the accompaniment of vast charges of dynamite, flame that burns the eyes by its brilliancy, acrid smoke that stings the nostrils. Mix these well with thousands of pieces of stone and splinters and shell, stir with thousands upon thousands of rifles and mitrailleuse bullets —then you have a prearranged trench-attack.
>
> Well, of course, we were in for it. "The dirty pigs," I grumbled as I carefully laid my cigar in a dry cranny of the wall and jumped for my rifle. No commands are given us in such cases, because words can not be heard. I got to my post, at the opening called the *meutrier* (murderer), and began pumping bullets as a matter of form, hoping it might be a false alarm. Indeed, I knew the Germans could not well take our trench, and I believe they, too, knew it.
>
> Perhaps I was prejudiced, thinking of that cigar spoiling for want of a man to pull on it. Anyway, after we had tossed a hundred or so flaming balls along the line of attack so we could see if the Germans dared to leave their trenches for the open, their fire slowly dropt off to a sputter. Toward ten o'clock it had quite ceased.
>
> "Another *Bosche* bluff," I said to myself, and at a nod from the adjutant we soldiers dropt down from our perches, and there being no wounded to care for I went back to my cigar. I relighted it and set about cleaning my gun, humming the while an old marching-song—I was that glad.
>
> Just as the cigar was going good again and I was feeling comfortable, the *Bosches* lit in once more. Practically the same kind of motions were gone through as formerly, but this time we were getting sleepy and didn't want to be disturbed.
>
> "Why can't those fellows leave us alone?" shouted a fellow near me during a lull. Hardly had he spoken before I sighted the Germans leaping out of their trench opposite. They meant business this time. We quickened our fire, a dozen or more fell, and the rest kept coming, a good two regiments of them. We were out to meet them in a flash, jabbed them with our bayonets, got jabbed in return, clubbed them with our guns and were clubbed in return; but in the end they took it on the run and retreated to their second line of trenches, where our artillery pounded them for an hour or so.
>
> The dirty work of war was mine for the rest of the night. I had to help carry in the wounded and identify the dead, doing it all on my hands and knees or on my stomach, all the while to the tune of *Bosch* bullets. It was not until breakfast-time that I really got around to smoking that cigar. I hope I won't have as much trouble with the other twenty-four.

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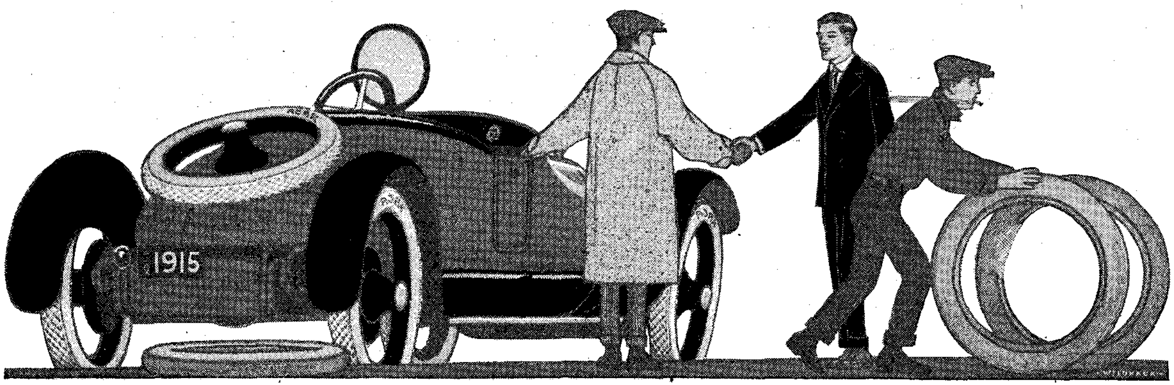

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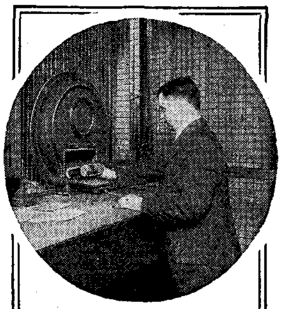

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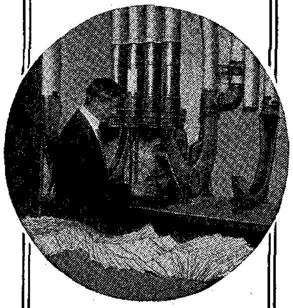

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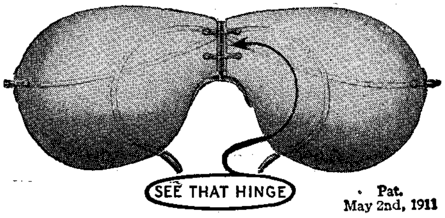

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POLL OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON BILLY SUNDAY

(*Continued from page* 1405)

FAVORABLE VERDICTS

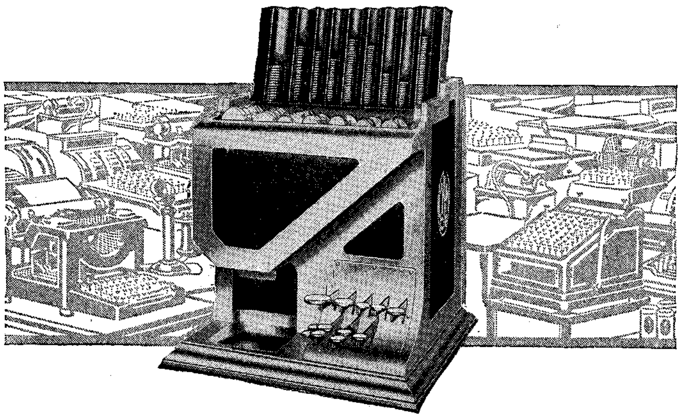
Whatever the reservations of those who admire Mr. Sunday's diligence and sincerity in the cause of salvation, but deplore his "circus" methods, and however deep-seated the antagonism and hot the indignation of those who assert that he profanes religion, the confidence and indubitable conviction of his supporters are not to be shaken. Among journals of the latter category is *The Christian Herald* (Undenominational, New York), which likes the evangelist's idea of "talking about religion in every-day language and making it a matter of every-day life." We are also reminded that "in an age of strong men and measures, with greed, corruption, and many forms of wickedness strongly entrenched, a successful 'drive' against the forces of sin must be organized and led by a bold, aggressive spirit." Billy Sunday's work is "owned of God," adds this editor, so why quarrel with his methods? When "the Second Reformation is an accomplished fact, Billy Sunday will stand up out of any seeming grossness with as compelling a personality as does Luther to-day out of the ruck that accompanied his onslaught." If we turn to some of our denominational editors we find an extensive and ardent body in complete accord with Mr. Sunday's spirit and with only commendation and applause for his system and manner of revival-campaigning. Thus the editor of *The Baptist Banner* (Parkersburg, West Virginia) unreservedly declares that he regards "Billy Sunday as the greatest man before the public to-day," and calls him "beyond doubt the greatest soul-winner since the days of the Apostles." This is more than praise. It is the enthusiasm of approbation illumined, it would seem, with some of the fire of the evangelist himself. In similar tone the editor of *The New Jersey Baptist Bulletin* (Newark) exclaims: "I heartily approve of Billy Sunday as a man sent of God to do a special work and stir the world mightily."

Altho some of Mr. Sunday's critics reproach him with irreverence, their strictures are counterbalanced by such tributes as these which show conviction of the revivalist's divine call. "I thank the Lord for him," piously observes the editor of *The Baptist and Reflector* (Nashville), and altho "I have not had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sunday, from what I have read of him in the papers, religious and secular, including a number of his sermons and also his life, I believe he is a man sent from God and that he has come to the Kingdom for such a time as this, not only to expose and rebuke wickedness in low places, but infidelity in high places." The writer goes on to say that the Sunday sermons have "the ring of the old-time gospel of salvation by grace through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ," which is "just such a gospel as this sincurst world needs for its redemption." Again, *The Baptist Standard* (Dallas) holds that Mr. Sunday is "demonstrating the attractive power of the Gospel," and describes him as "a prophet of God to this generation," while *The Baptist Record* (Jackson, Miss.) tells us that "the Lord is using him mightily," and rejoices in what is being done through him. As to adverse opinions of the evangelist's methods, the editor of this journal relies on the words of St. Paul that "there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit," and adds that Mr. Sunday's "thorough sincerity and earnestness commend him to all; and his experience of faith in and preaching of the grace and truth in Jesus Christ make him the instrument for saving a multitude of men." That he is the rescuer of the neglected many rather than the keeper of the elected few is the best that many of Mr. Sunday's admirers can say of him. Thus the Baptist *Watchman-Examiner* (New York) regards him very highly "for his work's sake."

The Baptist World of Louisville submitted the Literary Digest's inquiry to the authority of President E. Y. Mullins, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in that city. As chairman of the editorial committee of *The World* and supervisor of the training of ministers for his denomination, the judgment of President Mullins has a character all its own. He tells us that:

> "Billy Sunday is to be estimated by what he does, not by the proprieties of speech and manner. I do not believe in all his methods, but I do believe in his results.
>
> "I like polished sermons, but I like polished souls better. I am very sorry for broken rules of grammar, but much more sorry for broken moral precepts. I like the proprieties of speech much, but I like the proprieties of right living more. I am willing for the preacher to break grammar, if he will in doing so break hearts. I hate buffoonery in the pulpit, but downright moral earnestness may convert what would otherwise be buffoonery into the desperate earnestness of a prophet. The 'language of the street' seems out of place in the pulpit to the conventionally trained, prim, and proper piety of the day. But it is fine to see 'the people of the street' crowding into religious services. If a preacher can induce the liar to quit lying, and the drunkard to quit drinking, and the thief to quit stealing, and the adulterer to become clean, and the grafter to reform, he is a fine asset for civilization, whatever be his manner of speech. At the judgment-day I don't believe God will ask Billy Sunday to pass an examination on literary style or rhetorical correctness in the use of metaphors, but on his fidelity to the souls of men. I believe the great good God is far more interested in the man who converts men from sin in rough language than in the man who leaves sinners self-complacent with polished sermons."

Mr. Sunday's methods are admired by *The Baptist Messenger* (Owensville, Indiana) because through them "he is accomplishing good in a way that perhaps no other man



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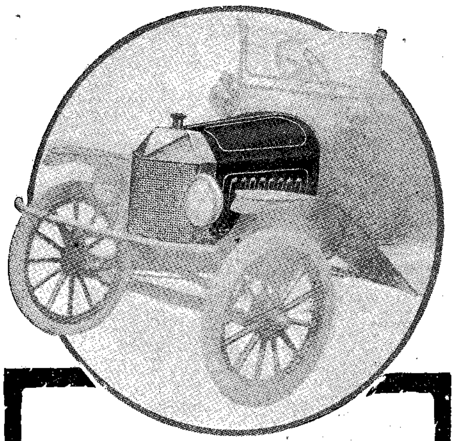

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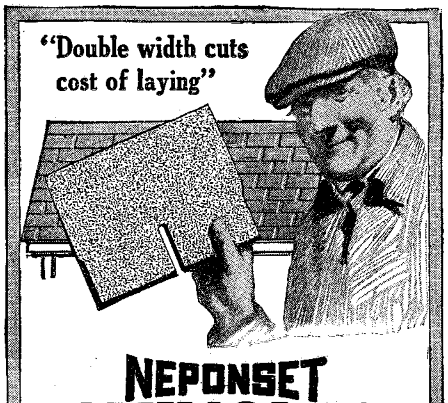

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could"; while *The Baptist Record* (Pella, Iowa) maintains that opinions of the evangelist's work "should be based on results rather than upon methods." "The success of his methods," adds this journal, "condemns the methods of his critics if their methods fail to bring results." And it points out that the proof of the success of Mr. Sunday lies in "the fruits of his campaigns in the Middle West, where he labored most," and left behind him an "increased and increasing efficiency of evangelical Christianity." Moreover, this journal stamps Mr. Sunday's theology as sound, when it ascribes his achievements to "his unquestioning faith in God and his emphatic preaching of revealed truth unqualified by human guesses." Another that judges Mr. Sunday purely on the effects of his campaigns is the Baptist *Christian Index* (Atlanta), which says that "the chief benefits resulting from such meetings as held by Billy Sunday in Philadelphia are in the moral reform of the cities in which they are held, and over the country in proportion to the publicity that is given to them."

Not less fervent than their Baptist brethren in support of Mr. Sunday are some of our Methodist editors, who also incline to consider his methods only after they have counted up the good results of his revivals. Thus *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) admits that the evangelist uses "some expressions which are very objectionable," but offers against this defect the vast amount of genuine religious accomplishment to his credit, which is much more worthy of our attention. Besides, this journal ventures to predict that "in coming decades people will be sighing for the return of the 'good old days' when thousands struck the sawdust-trail under the appeals of such evangelists as Billy Sunday." Then in defense of Mr. Sunday's strictly business policy in the field of finance, which is scored by many that disavow the evangelist, the editor of *The Michigan Christian Advocate* says that "at his present gait he can not last long, and hence the lavish offerings he commands will not seem so extravagant as the reward of a lifetime."

Nevertheless, it is against the so-called vulgarity of speech and manner of Mr. Sunday that his friends rally most frequently to his aid. The editor of *The Methodist Messenger* (Helena, Montana), who is also President of the Montana Wesleyan University, Mr. Charles L. Bovard, blames the newspapers for exaggerating the questionable features of Mr. Sunday's revivals. He tells us that he himself was prejudiced against the evangelist before he heard him, because "newspaper notices do him a great injustice, reporting a large excess of slang and leaving out the more solid material of his sermons." Having heard Mr. Sunday preach, this editor considers him "the greatest individual evangelistic force in the world to-day."

Chiming in with this sweeping appraisal is the opinion of the Methodist *Christian Witness* (Des Moines), which says that "Billy Sunday is a John the Baptist, whom God has raised up to revive the preaching of old-fashioned doctrines and to reveal to many of the clergy that they are not preaching the Gospel." And in support of the statement this journal asks us simply to consider the results of the evangelist's crusade, which is the argument also of the Methodist *Christian Appeal* (Greenwood, South Carolina), saying that "results are the highest order of credentials." It is to be noted furthermore that *The Christian Appeal* touches as well on the question of the object-lesson that Mr. Sunday offers to his colleagues in the ministry when it tells us that "it appears to the people of serious thought that a spiritual vacuum exists in the churches. Between effort and result there is a missing link. Billy Sunday seems to fit the niche."

The Western Methodist (Little Rock, Arkansas) holds Mr. Sunday in such high esteem that it only wishes he would come to Little Rock and Hot Springs to "paralyze and pulverize race-track gambling, Sunday baseball, and the saloons." That he says and does some things open to just criticism, no one denies, adds this journal, "but who that accomplishes anything worthy fails to draw the carper's fire? In this day when people demand sensations and are willing to pay high for titillations, Sunday's methods seem necessary to compel the crowds to come. If he merely attracted and amused he would be meretricious. He is not a buffoon nor a harlequin, but a man led of the Holy Ghost to startle our pleasure-mad cities and bring them to repentance. He has a message for modern Ninevehs and Babylons." Now we meet an editor who evidently shies at some of the more glaring Sundayisms, yet whose nascent objection to the man is at once stifled by the recognition of the spirit and effectuality of the evangelist. "We are not willing to indorse all that Mr. Sunday says," observes *The Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore), "but we must admit that he calls things by their right names, in the language the people understand; and if, at times, he seems coarse, we must remember that he deals with sin, which is the coarsest thing in all the world." The editor of this journal adds then that "a man who can call thousands to repentance, who can change the moral atmosphere and temperature of a community, . . . who can make the cultured and the uncultured alike listen to him, is a man sent from God and worthy of the confidence and respect of the Church."

This sentiment is echoed by the editor of *Woman's Home Missions* (Methodist Episcopal, New York), who, altho he has not heard Mr. Sunday himself, depends on the expert testimony of "a conservative D.D., an author of repute, and his gifted wife,

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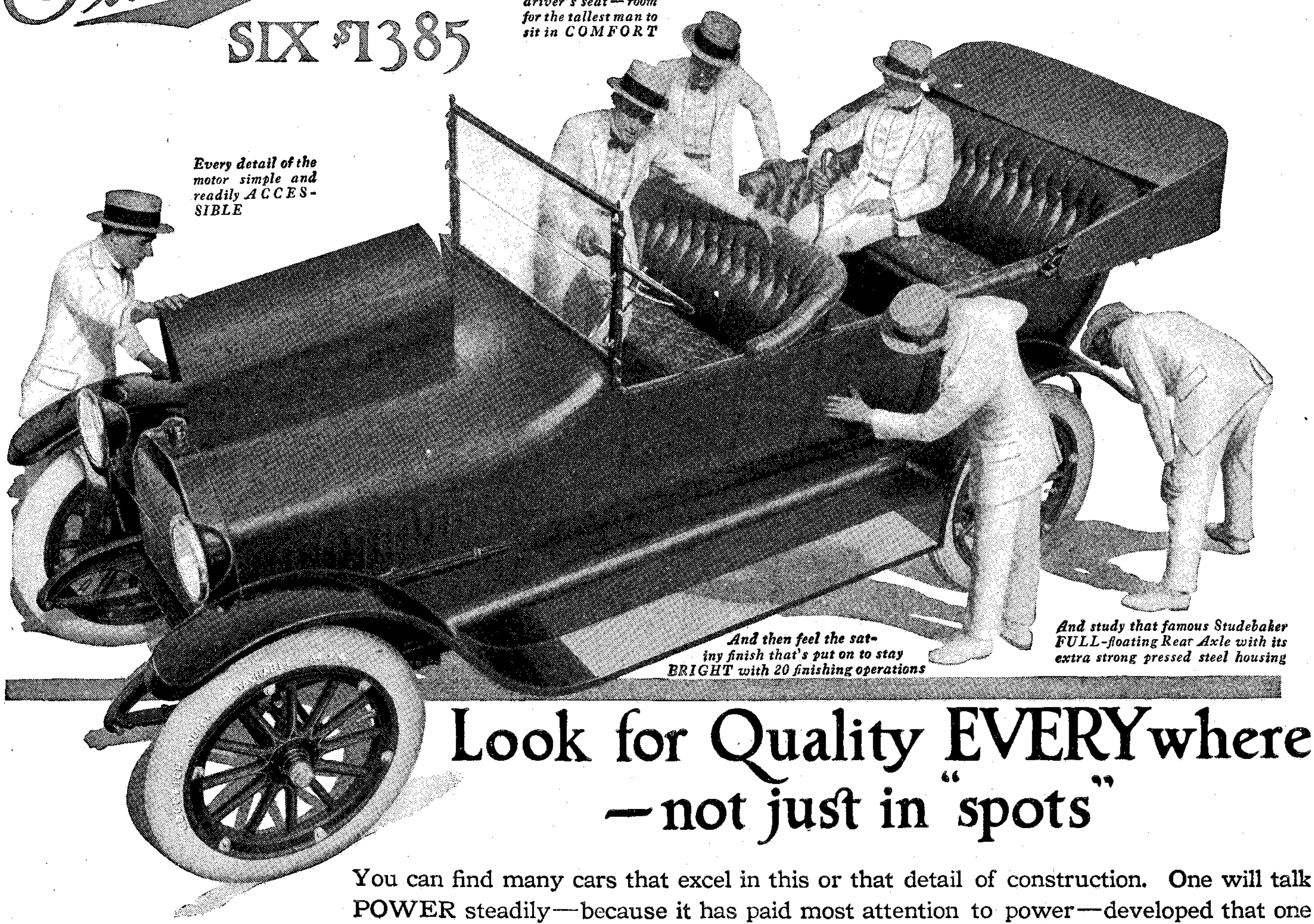

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Studebaker ROADSTER	$1250
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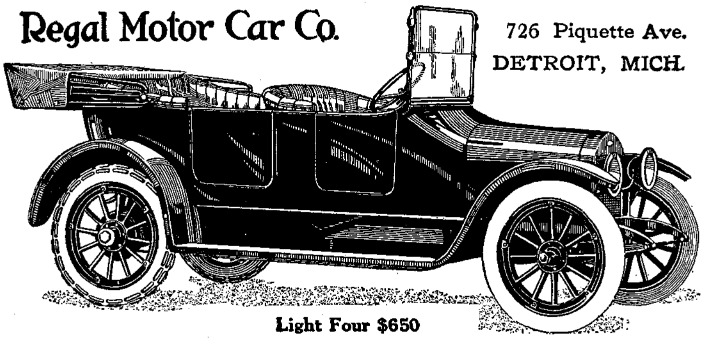

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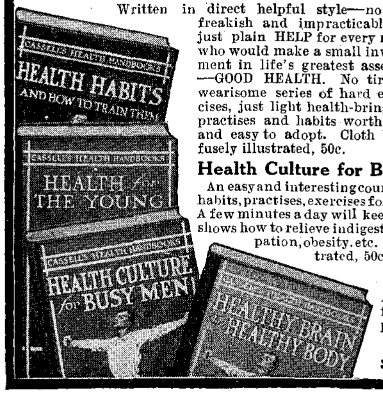
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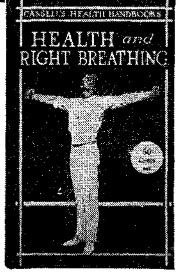

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equally conservative." This couple were critically disposed toward the evangelist, but after having assisted at some of his meetings in Philadelphia they returned home to tell their friends, "He is a prophet sent from God!" This editor adds that, so far as he has ascertained, "this seems to be the testimony of earnest Christians generally." Another journalist of the Methodist-Episcopal persuasion, who is editor of *The Northern Christian Advocate* (Syracuse, New York), writes as follows:

> "I wish to state that for years I have closely followed Billy Sunday's campaigns. I have personally visited a large number of churches in the Wyoming Valley, where Mr. Sunday held two of his great campaigns. One can not go into these churches, two years after the departure of the evangelist, without being imprest with the number and zeal of the people attending services. These people are of all classes, and business and professional men have a proportional representation with day laborers.
>
> "Sunday's unique methods are in nowise recalled when one beholds the large Bible classes of men, such as I do not find anywhere in New York State. One can not appreciate the greatness of these revivals until he visits the fields after the enthusiasm of the campaign is abated and sees the numbers of strong and influential men who are now aggressive in Christian work."

That there should be any conflict of opinion about Billy Sunday strikes the editor of *The Presbyterian Advance* as "somewhat surprizing," and he seeks an explanation for the variance of view-point on the ground that the evangelist's methods are "so new in the East." In the West and Southwest, he reminds us, "very similar methods have long been common and great tabernacle-meetings frequent." That Mr. Sunday's methods are unusual this editor admits, but holds that they are justified because they influence many "who have been untouched by the Church—even many church members whose consciences have not been aroused by ordinary church ministrations." The message that Mr. Sunday bears to his people is not unique, but his manner of delivering is; and because Billy Sunday knows how to get the attention of his auditors, which is "a first essential," the editor of *The Advance* believes in his methods.

Far from caviling at Mr. Sunday's English, the Presbyterian *Westminster Magazine* (Atlanta) rather holds up to admiration the style of "the greatest religious phenomenon on the present horizon" when it says: "Apart from the spiritual power of the man, our impression is that his influence is largely explained by his language. Of the many dialects of the American tongue, he speaks the one known to the greatest number, and is therefore understood and followed by the masses." Mr. John T. Faris, editorial superintendent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, confesses that Mr. Sunday "disarms the critic," and holds that the Philadelphia meetings were "a wonderful manifestation of the Holy Spirit's power," and that the evangelist "was used to kindle a revival that is sweeping the city." There is so much evidence of intense earnestness and of eagerness to "spend and be spent clear out for God," continues this authority, that "many thoughtful men and women who went to the Tabernacle with doubts and fears in mind came away praising God for this modern prophet."

From Pittsburg, another of the larger cities in which Mr. Sunday has toiled in the Lord's vineyard, comes the witness of *The United Presbyterian* that he has done good work in the town, that "he is sincere, earnest, and tireless, and that the work he does is lasting and abundantly worth while." This journal adds that Mr. Sunday has "a distinct place in modern evangelism" and "approves of him unhesitatingly." It bridles at his critics, who for the most part are "those who never heard him," and calling to mind that Mr. Sunday "has preached the Gospel to more than 2,000,000 people and has led more than 200,000 to Christ," *The United Presbyterian* concludes, "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Godspeed to Mr. Sunday in his fine work," is the sincere wish of *The Associate Reformed Presbyterian* (Due West, South Carolina), which extols him particularly because "his influence in favor of temperance is marked."

An indorsement equally cordial and unreserved of the Sunday evangelistic services proceeds from *The Christian World* (Reformed, Cleveland), whose editor emphasizes it by saying that he has had "the opportunity of proving up the results in several cities from three to five years after date, and he believes them, to say the least, as substantial as those of ordinary Church methods." Let us consider only these benefits to the souls of men, *The Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed, New York) would seem to urge upon us, and remember that—

> "Billy Sunday is Billy Sunday; girt of God in Billy Sunday armor and that of nobody else under the sun. Herein lies the secret of his power. He preaches Christ, the only Savior of the lost in sin—the same old doctrine that all Christian ministers preach; but he preaches it in his own way, the way best suited to his nature and peculiar to him, which is for him and for those who hear him the best way, the way most effectual and convincing. David in Saul's armor was a weakling and Sunday in another's armor would be a weakling. Billy Sunday is as he is; is as he wishes to be and seeks to be; is as God made him, and as God made him he uses him in his service, and it is not for us to find fault with it."

No sharper contrast is more readily imaginable, perhaps, than that presented by paralleling the methods of Mr. Sunday with the practises of the Society of Friends; and yet we find three editors of this peaceful persuasion generous and sincerely

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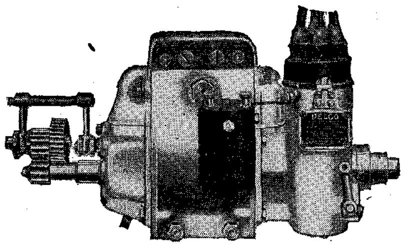

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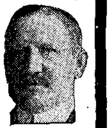

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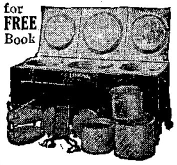

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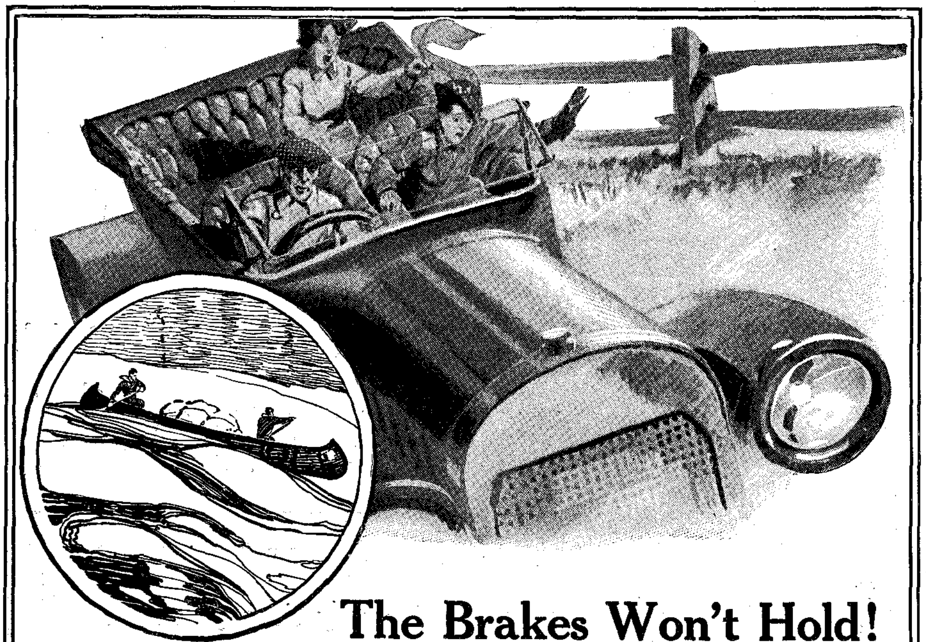

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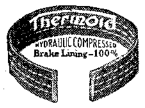

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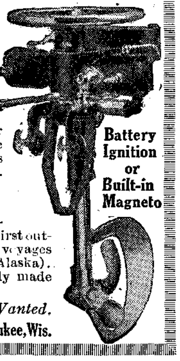
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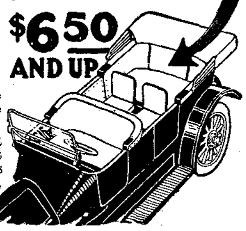


sympathetic in approval of the ex-baseball-player evangelist. "I may say that while at one time I could see little of value in his work," writes the editor of *The American Friend* (Richmond, Indiana), "closer observation and investigation have led me to believe that his work is of God and that he occupies a place in the religious life of this country that is not filled by any one else." Judged by the fruits of his labors, this writer adds, "Billy Sunday is entitled to the prayerful support of the churches of our country." By another Quaker editor, who is a member of the Friends Church at Azalia, Indiana, we are reminded that "God usually surprizes the people when he chooses an evangelist to catch the ear of the world and thoroughly warn it. He passes by all the schools to make his selection, and the test of such evangelists is the blessing that attends their work," and the writer concludes that "as long as God is satisfied to use and bless Billy Sunday, I am satisfied to see him go on with his work." Of kindred tone is the voice of the editor of *The Pacific Friend* (Whittier, California), who argues that as "the Father in all ages has chosen messengers adapted to the time, such as the judicial Samuel, the weeping Jeremiah, the spectacular Ezekiel, or John the Baptist," so in this "vigorous age in business, social, and school life," when the messages from the pulpit or ordinary evangelist do not reach the people, we find that the messages of Billy Sunday do, which proves that "this athletic age requires athletic faith and speech, and we have both in Billy Sunday."

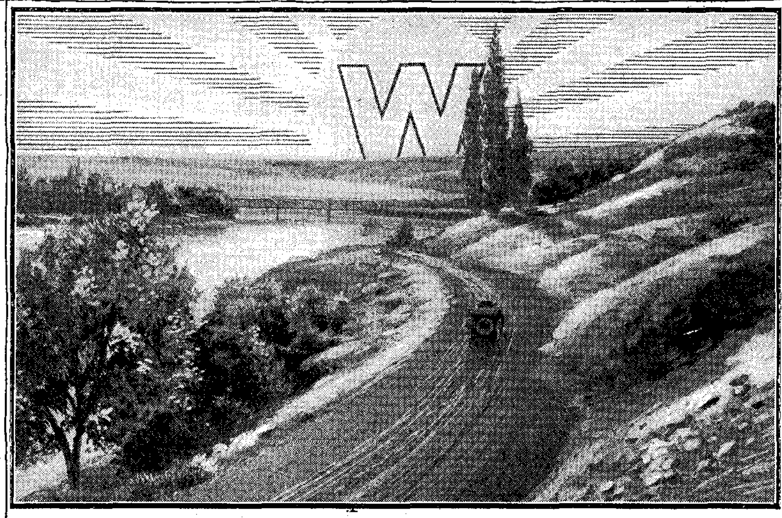
It is to be noted that the religious editors who uphold Mr. Sunday are lavish in their praise not so much of him, altho they accord him his full due, but of the man's amazing prowess on their own battle-field of life. Thus *The Christian Leader* (Disciples of Christ, Cincinnati) believes that the evangelist is "one of the greatest forces, if not the greatest force, in the world in our day making for righteousness," and it hopes he "may live and preach for a thousand years." Again we hear from *The Christian Evangelist* (Disciples of Christ, St. Louis) that Mr. Sunday's "Booze Sermon" is "a terrific arraignment of the liquor traffic and must do great good," while, judging from the results of his campaigns, he is "sent by God to prepare the way before the face of the Master as he comes to take up his abode with countless lives."

The great success of Mr. Sunday is accounted for by *The Church Advocate* (Churches of God, Harrisburg) on two grounds: (1) He preaches the truth . . . in a way which appeals to the masses; (2) His methods are unique. Just in so far as the peculiar revival methods of Mr. Sunday are a cause contributory to his efficiency, however, observes this journal in warning, just that far would they prove "unsuitable for general adoption, for they would lose their force by becoming commonplace."

For Billy Sunday himself they are justified, according to *The Watchword* (United Brethren, Dayton, Ohio), "by their results and by their psychological and spiritual fitness for the people." The editor of this publication has heard the evangelist and has "observed the immediate effect of his revivals and studied somewhat the permanency of his work," to arrive at the conclusion that he can only "approve unhesitatingly" the man and his campaigns. No less firm in his stand for Mr. Sunday is the editor of *The Religious Telescope* (United Brethren, Dayton, Ohio), altho he expresses his allegiance by the ironic challenge that "just as soon as some of Mr. Sunday's critics can show better immediate results and better permanent results in Christian character and stedfastness than does he, I will feel like giving his critics some notice. I think both the mimic and the critic of Sunday's methods might be engaged in better business."

Of course Billy Sunday makes mistakes, and the only man who doesn't is the man who never does anything, writes the editor of the *Missionstidingen* (Swedish E. F. Church, Minneapolis), but his belief is orthodox and his methods achieve success; and "personally I have nothing but good to say of him. He is well thought of among our people, and I don't know of any of our churches that would hesitate to join with all their might in a Billy Sunday campaign." Among others stanch in their adherence to the evangelist are the interdenominational *Baraca and Philathea News* (Syracuse, New York), *Gideon* (Chicago), *The Way of Faith* (Columbia, South Carolina), and *The Watchword and Truth* (Seattle), which says that it believes in helping the man who is used by God, and that if Billy Sunday were not such a man he never could have accomplished his marvelous work thus far. Not the way he goes about it, but what he actually effects, is important, we hear repeatedly from Mr. Sunday's supporters, because, to quote *The Christian Endeavor World* (Interdenominational, Boston), "his profound earnestness and undoubted consecration accomplish glorious results in the presence of which all eccentricities of method may well be pardoned." Comparable to this is the verdict of *Association Men* (New York), the official organ of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose editor tells us that—

> "Billy Sunday is to be measured by production and not by prejudice. He is striking at corruption with all the force of a man who is dead in earnest, and makes every blow count in making evil detestable, compelling a man to see the results that inevitably follow a life of dissipation or wrong-doing and to quit it. His language as printed (usually distorted) shocks the finer sensibilities. But he 'gets' results' that last. In city after city I find that his



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converts are permanent—and they are eagerly engaged in religious service that reforms men. He reaches men of the coarsest habits entirely outside of church influences and they become godly men. Men who have been a menace to society, drunken workmen and those failing to provide for their families, have become the best of citizens and stay so through the influence of his meetings."

From *The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) we receive a tribute of equal warmth and gratitude, which notes that adverse criticism of Mr. Sunday's work is obliged to confine itself to details, while the big part of it is unassailable because of its "beneficial influences upon individual, home, and church life"; and this journal adds that from the ministrations of Billy Sunday "Philadelphia has received the greatest spiritual and moral uplift in her history." Despite the fact that Mr. Sunday's methods are, "to say the least, unique and even at times bizarre," observes the editor of *The Mission Herald* (Episcopal, Hertford, North Carolina), they appear to be "subordinated entirely to a firm and orthodox presentation of practical Christianity." Therefore this correspondent goes on to say: "Our opinion of Mr. Sunday and his work, for some years conservatively restrained, is now on the whole favorable. We believe in him and wish him Godspeed." At the same time the editor of *The Mission Herald* is aware of the fact that because of Mr. Sunday's successes "many revivalists seem to imagine that they can duplicate them by imitating the more startling of his ways and *mots*, not understanding that his originality is part and parcel with his personality, and that attempting to adopt the one without assuming the other is hopeless."

The editor of *The Churchman* (Charles C. Gilbert) can "by no means approve of the man's methods or theology," but believes that "it must be recognized that he is rendering a distinctive service to the Christian cause." He adds:

"It is to be noted that some of the most effective advocates of Christianity have conspicuously failed in meeting with the approval of the religious leaders of their time. It is conceivable that the methods and speech of John the Baptist jarred considerably the sensibilities of the more refined religious people of his day.

"It is my feeling that our clergy can learn much from Billy Sunday that would be of value in giving stronger appeal and effectiveness to their preaching. In the matter of effectiveness, it is of little consequence whether the preacher's doctrine and education are above reproach if he fails to reach and move human hearts. Making every possible allowance, I think it must be conceded that Billy Sunday has moved deeply the hearts of multitudes of people. This, to me, is strong testimony as to the worth of his methods."

As an indication of the Catholic judgment of the evangelist in two instances we may quote the word of *The Advocate*, the organ of a Catholic Benefit Association in

Buffalo, which believes Mr. Sunday is "very much in earnest and trying to do good," and also the testimony of the editor of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, who writes:

"While I do not favor sensational emotionalism in the pulpit, I believe Billy Sunday does good, because—

"(1) He raises his audiences, at least temporarily, from the sordid plane of worldly existence to a higher level of spiritual life, where their hearts are inflamed with love of God and zeal for the salvation of souls. This is proved by their generous contributions.

"(2) His meetings show that the people at large recognize the necessity of religion not only for themselves as individuals, but for the nation as a whole.

"(3) The popularity of his preaching, which is patterned after the old-fashioned sermons on the goodness of God, the redemption by Christ, the detestability of sin, the nobility of virtue, the amiability of charity, the terrors of hell, and the happiness of heaven, furnishes a much-needed object-lesson to preachers, who seem to have lost faith in Christianity, and who display marvelous versatility in excluding religion from their pulpit utterances."

That the very bitterness of the attacks on Billy Sunday are to be taken as evidence of his worth and power we may gather from the statement of *The Expositor* (Undenominational, Cleveland), which reminds us that "all great evangelists have been antagonized." The names of Savonarola, Jonathan Edwards, Finney, Moody, and Sankey are cited, and this journal points out that "opposition has come from widely separated sources: the forces of evil, and a class of churchmen who uphold the dignity of the Church." To these churchmen it is recommended that they may "read with profit Gamaliel's advice (Acts 5: 38-9) to those who opposed Peter," while those "who object to his 'blasphemy' might find a similarity in Matthew 26: 65." And, in conclusion: "If Sunday were to be beheaded, as was another evangelist who hit sin between the eyes, it would not stop the message."

QUALIFIED INDORSEMENTS

At this juncture it may be recalled that the figures of our poll show 43 votes in favor of Mr. Sunday, with express qualifications, in comparison with 28 unconditionally against him. Thus *The Baptist Word and Way* (Kansas City, Missouri), while confessing that "in his preaching Christ is lifted up," observes that "if we could eliminate his slang and overacting without impairing his effectiveness we would do so"; and *The Biblical Recorder* (Baptist, Raleigh, North Carolina) says that "Billy Sunday is not our type of man, nor is he our ideal minister. But he has the ear of a vast public and is, we believe, ministering to that public with signal fidelity and tremendous result." Again we hear from *The Baptist Courier* (Greenville, South Carolina)

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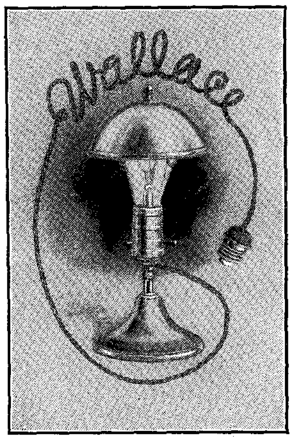

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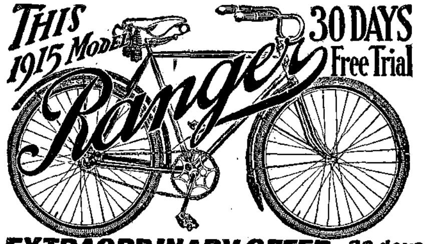

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that "Billy Sunday's methods are 95 per cent. good and 5 per cent. bad; and when the bad part is taken by itself and put in cold type, it is certainly very bad. But taken as it is spoken, I suppose it is endurable." But the good of Billy Sunday is so "wonderfully good that we think because of it he should have the support of the churches."

So also *The Baptist Standard* (Chicago) believes in Billy Sunday "in spite of some serious limitations, because he is absolutely genuine," and it adds that he is "needed in Chicago." The editor of *The Pacific Baptist* (McMinnville, Oregon) writes that as he has never heard Billy Sunday speak he is "not competent to judge of his mannerisms." Yet from the fruits of his meetings he should consider him "one of the most commendable preachers of our generation," and this commentator adds: "If on hearing him, I should be repelled by his manner and method, criticism would ill befit me until I could do better work by preferable means." Yet another journal of this persuasion, *The Baptist Teacher* (Philadelphia), remarks that after Mr. Sunday's "whirlwind campaign in religion" in that city there followed "a strong movement toward church membership." But this journal adds that while "religion has been made a subject of easy speech, the abiding and spiritual value of the work is yet to be tested." On this point *The Teacher* observes that "the best people of the city are about equally divided in their opinions."

If the good Billy Sunday effects eventually proves to be merely transitory, that is not his fault, we are reminded by the Methodist *Epworth League Quarterly* (Butler, Indiana), which admits that "his converts may not be taken as far as they should be taken, but probably as far as they could be in a union meeting such as he holds." If they do not progress further in a spiritual sense, "it is the preachers and their congregations who are to blame." Both *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Cincinnati) and *The Southern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Anderson, South Carolina) are agreed that whatever criticism may be leveled against Mr. Sunday must be measured against his Christian efficiency. "Our conclusion," writes *The Western Christian Advocate*, "is that whatever the personal views any editor may have in regard to matters of taste and diction in Mr. Sunday, these should not weigh against the general, almost universal, testimony of the extensive and far-enduring reform and religious impressions being made by his campaigns in various cities."

This encomium is practically indorsed by *The Southern Christian Advocate* with the reservation that Mr. Sunday "could omit some of his expressions to advantage." The editor of *The Wesleyan Methodist* (Syracuse, New York), however, takes no note in the present opinion of Mr. Sunday's idiosyncrasies of speech and action in the pulpit; and altho he believes "the Lord has raised him up to administer a timely rebuke to higher criticism and modern infidelity in the Church," he thinks that while sincere, the evangelist is not always "consistent." Again, we hear from the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) a different phase of qualified approval when it says that it "rejoices in whatever of good may result from any individual or any effort in the 'Christian Endeavor,' and equally deprecates any accompanying or resulting evil." The editor of this journal informs us that he has not heard Mr. Sunday, and most likely never will, and so he prefers to express no opinion as to the evangelist's merits or methods. A more direct statement comes from the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), whose editor writes:

> "It is my conviction that Billy Sunday is a true man of God who is doing a great work. This does not mean that he does everything just as I should prefer, but there is so much good in his ministry that to fasten upon its objectionable features and magnify them is like fixing one's eyes on the spots of the sun and refusing to see its golden light. Mr. Sunday's theology is Scriptural; his stand against worldliness and all forms of sin is uncompromising. . . . We think it probable that the value of the sensational features of Mr. Sunday's ministry is largely overestimated, and that the true elements of his success consist chiefly in things apart from them."

God is using Billy Sunday to do a work which the regular ministry can not do, thinks the editor of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal), but points out that "if ever the warning 'Beware of imitations' was appropriate," it is in this case. Despite the permanent help that Mr. Sunday affords many of his congregation, this writer can not overlook the fact that "he uses many expressions which to me are sacrilegious; the most sacred things he puts into the most flippant language, and this must in some measure accentuate the spirit of irreverence which is already a crying sin of the age." Similarly the editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal) believes that "the time for doubting Billy Sunday is accomplishing great good is in the past"; nevertheless he adds with emphatic conviction that the methods of the evangelist "should be employed by him alone," and that he has no wish "to see some of them in general use."

This feeling is exprest also by the Atlanta *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal), which wonders "what new sensationalism professional evangelism will next evolve to keep it going," and it adds: "Churches must prepare for his coming and conserve what of good comes of his meetings. Why, then, do not the churches do the work without this sensationalism and heavy financial cost? Sunday's methods do harm

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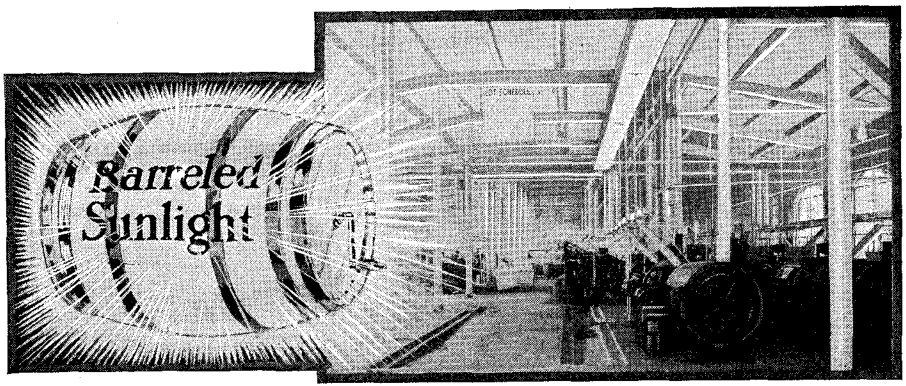

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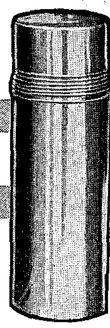

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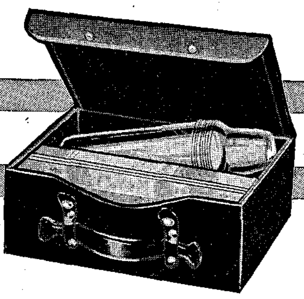

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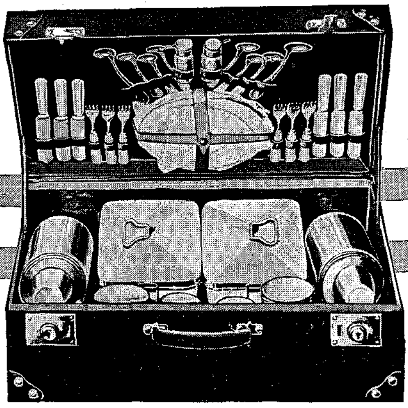

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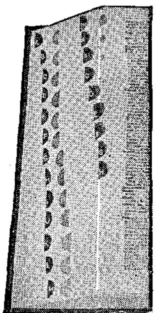

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and some good." A rather more liberal qualification, however, proceeds from the California *Christian Advocate* (Methodist, San Francisco), which thus answers our question as to whether "we need Billy Sunday":

"It appears to be pretty well established by pragmatical reasoning that we do. It is easy to admit that 'pity 'tis 'tis true.' Billy Sunday corresponds to the yellow journal in the newspaper world, in which there is so much to condemn, but as a matter of fact it has startled many people into reading and thinking, which is always better than stagnation and ignorance. By the means of large type the attempt is made to shout through the eye to a dull hearer. Many people do not need the yellow journal to make them read, as they do not need the rag-doll and the crude pictures of the kindergarten to awaken interest. But it is a fact that children do. By and by they will put away childish things, but will always remember with pleasure the kindergarten days. Unfortunately, many people who seem otherwise are simply children in many things. If you attempt to deal with them as grown-ups, you will fail, but as the dignified kindergarten teacher gets down on the floor with the little children and plays with them in order to educate them and lift them up, so it seems that Billy Sunday is playing the kindergartner's act with thousands and thousands of people. We are surprized that there are so many."

That Mr. Sunday is "sometimes coarse and vulgar" is granted by the Pittsburg *Presbyterian Banner*, which asks us nevertheless to consider these defects as "flies in his ointment" and "take him as he is and for what he does." Judge by his fruits this man, who is "so terribly in earnest to save men," *The Banner* counsels, and adds that while it "would be glad to see his locks trimmed, at the same time it would be afraid of cutting them too close and smooth, lest with them he lose his strength." And the Presbyterian *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, "without commending his methods as adapted to the use of all ministers, would not be found among those who condemn Mr. Sunday and his work lest it be found 'fighting against God.'" On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* has no objection to Mr. Sunday's expression of "the purest, plainest truth put in the most piercing, pungent way," because in our time "toleration has been carried to such an extreme that it has ceased to be a virtue and has become the vice of indorsement by indifference." Of course some of Mr. Sunday's forms are "objectionable," this journal admits; but his method is effective. What concerns it more is that the evangelist's revivals, to be lasting and thorough in their efficacy, will need to be followed by the constructive work of "the most systematic instruction in the Word of God."

In this connection there occurs naturally the sentiment of *The Cumberland Presbyterian Banner* (Tullahoma, Tennessee), that the question is not the methods of Mr

Sunday, but the fruits of his work, on which point the editor seems to have some doubt. "I am suspicious," he confesses, "that there is too much Billy Sunday. That overshadows the work of divine grace through the blood of Jesus Christ, that is alone permanent. The danger is apostasy that follows the superficial." A most interesting example of the qualified verdict on Mr. Sunday proceeds from *The Advance* (Congregationalist, Chicago), which writes as follows:

> *The Advance* has followed the career of Mr. Sunday with much care and interest. His religious life began in Chicago, and the men with whom he was associated in the beginnings of his Christian work are well known to the editors. We have investigated his work and its results in many cities.
>
> "*The Advance* strongly objects to many of his methods. He has serious faults, which are not negative virtues and which mar the success attending his work. . . . But notwithstanding these facts, which we wish were otherwise, *The Advance* believes that Mr. Sunday is an honest man, a sincere Christian, and an effective force for righteousness. This paper will support him during the Chicago meetings, and will not, during the meetings, permit any captious criticism of him, which might injure the work, to find expression through its columns."

The same tribute to the evangelist's sincerity is freely offered by *The Christian Statesman* (Chris. Ref., Pittsburg), which, however, objects to "the inaccurate published lists of 'converts,' to his patronage of secret orders, to his acceptance of large sums of money, and to his occasional travel on the Lord's Day." Yet an editor of this journal who served on the campaign committee when Mr. Sunday was in Pittsburg urges us to "pray for him and cooperate with him rather than criticize." In the view of *The Christian Courier* (Disciples of Christ, Dallas), while the systematic procedure of Mr. Sunday's campaign is a lesson to all evangelists, his preaching is "a serious reflection upon a civilization that demands such a type of evangelism." And there is confirmation of this outlook to be found in the remark of the Boston *Universalist Leader* that "Billy Sunday is an awful indictment of the whole Christian ministry, which has failed to feed the starving people with the Bread of Life." This journal adds that "Sunday is the rank weed in the uncultivated garden; being so rank shows that the soil is good, but the gardener is incompetent or lazy—or both."

The Christian Workers' Magazine (Interdenominational, Chicago) "deplores some of Mr. Sunday's methods as reported in the press, and is unable to harmonize them with its conception of evangelism; but their 'value and suitability,' as employed by him, are vouched for by wise and godly men and women who have gone through his campaigns, to whose judgment it submits." We read further that "there is

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Workability as well as rust-resistance makes Armco Iron the economical metal for Gas Holders. Then, too, Armco takes and holds the paint far better than steel—a very important item in the cost of maintenance.

The ease of forming, the certainty of a superior coat of galvanizing, added to the fact that

ARMCO IRON
Resists Rust

led L. O. Koven & Brother, 50 Cliff Street, New York, to adopt Armco Iron exclusively for their high grade Naco Range Boilers.

Perfect welding (100% of the welds perfect), easy workability, the higher grade of galvanizing possible, render Armco Iron the material most nearly ideal for gasoline underground storage tanks such as the one shown here.

What do you make?

If it contains sheet metal you can, with interest and profit, read our book—"Defeating Rust." The coupon will bring it free. Also information as to the suitability of Armco Iron for your product.

If you use products made wholly or partly of sheet metal, you should be able to get them of Armco Iron from your dealer. If you have difficulty, please write to us. But don't put off writing for the book. "Defeating Rust" will be helpful from the day you receive it. Send the coupon today.

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NATIONAL COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

danger of many copyists following Mr. Sunday, but doubtless these will soon exhaust themselves." *The Herald of Life* (Adventist, New Haven) holds that God is using Mr. Sunday "in spite of his erroneous ideas on theology and his extravagant mannerisms," but it suggests that "his preaching would be improved if it contained more of Christ and less of the devil." In all probability Mr. Sunday effects much good, *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) tells us, "by leading to better lives a number of people who are more or less ignorant, or mentally and morally weak"; and *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Oregon) says that "those who take religion as a matter of belief alone need such a preacher as Mr. Sunday, while those who consider religion as a philosophy would abhor Mr. Sunday's antics." Also it adds that "as long as Mr. Sunday advocates a brotherhood of humanity his work for the people who appreciate it is certainly praiseworthy and apparently popular."

Not on this ground does *The Lutheran* (Columbus, Ohio) commend Mr. Sunday, but because he preaches "an inspired Bible and a straight Gospel seemingly without fear or favor"; yet this journal goes on to say: "He deserves to be sharply criticized for his vulgar coarseness in spiritual things. The claim to conversions, furthermore, counting all who come forward and shake hands or sign a card, is taking honors under false pretenses, for to claim all these as actual conversions is ridiculous. Moreover, his pocketing large sums of money, no matter how procured, leaves a bad taste in the mouth of many." An equally close sifting of the good and bad in Mr. Sunday comes from *The Church Record* (Episcopal, Minneapolis), which credits the evangelist with sincerity and believes he will be "effectual in reaching the unthinking crowd." This journal also notes that "as an antisaloon force, he is a success; but as a preacher of Christianity he is an ecclesiastical firecracker. He is America's religious *Puck.*"

OPINIONS WHOLLY ADVERSE

Here the sting of qualified opinion becomes more in evidence than the honey, so that we are promptly led over to those votes that are utterly opposed to Mr. Sunday and his methods, however tolerantly they may voice their objections. Thus we are told by *The National Baptist Union-Review* (Louisville) that "it is not in our heart to condemn any man who is doing good. 'To his own master he standeth or falleth.' But were Jesus to appear among us a preacher within similar circumstances, it is evident that the Sunday pantomimics, abuse of ministers, and slander of churches would be no part of his ministry. And whom more than the Master should his messengers imitate?" Yet this journal

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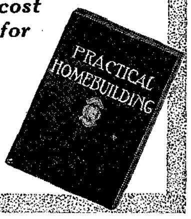

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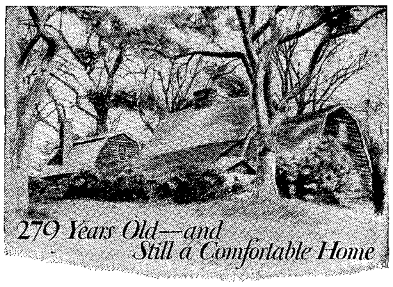
does not question the sincerity of Mr. Sunday, and even assures us that "he is doing the cause of morality great good," tho it believes that "his secularization of that which is sacred and holy is doing untold harm." Again the editor of *The Baptist Flag* (Fulton, Kentucky) tells us that he thinks Mr. Sunday "hinders the progress of the Cross"; and *Zion's Advocate* (Primitive Baptist, Washington) states flatly that it has "no confidence in Billy Sunday or his work religiously," and that it fears and believes "it is not of the Lord." Another journal of the Primitive Baptist denomination, *The Pilgrim's Banner*, of Columbus, Georgia, observes that "Mr. Sunday belongs on the baseball field," and that altho his methods "stir this generation of pleasure-loving slang devotees," it has doubts of "any lasting spiritual good resulting, such as will stand the test."

That Billy Sunday is "a mystery to all thinking people," is the opinion of *The Baptist Worker* (Granite, Oklahoma), whose editor does not "indorse any such methods as practised" by the evangelist, and can "find nothing in the Bible to justify such erratic conduct in the pulpit." For all that Mr. Sunday is admitted to be "a great moralist," this critic fears that "much harm comes from such high-pressure tactics in revival efforts." The belief that Mr. Sunday is "doing more harm than good" is echoed by *The Primitive Monitor and Church Advocate* (Primitive Baptist, Greenfield, Indiana); and another editor of this denomination, who conducts *The Gospel Messenger* (Williamston, North Carolina), and is an authority on the Church's principles, says that "of the 100,000 Primitive Baptists in the United States he is sure that not one at all approves of the methods of William Ashley Sunday."

From the Boston *Congregationalist and Christian World* we hear that between the great good and the great harm Billy Sunday is doing, "it is impossible to strike a balance"; while it is confident that "if reason holds, the craze for him is bound to pass." This journal admits that the evangelist is "a phenomenon," and particularizes him as one who, "ignorant apparently of the Gospel, preaches largely invective and prays outrageously; is monumental in his irreverence and spectacular, coarse, and commercial in his methods." *The Pacific*, which is the organ of the Congregational churches on the Pacific Coast, is correspondingly severe in its judgment, and the editor argues as follows:

> "I am of the opinion that there are very few persons who would hold up Billy Sunday's style of speech as something for the young men and young women of the land to take as a pattern. Until we are ready to do that, and also to take such utterance into our homes and pulpits as 'good coin of the realm,' I am unable to see how we can justify Mr. Sunday in their use.
>
> "They win some converts, no doubt. It



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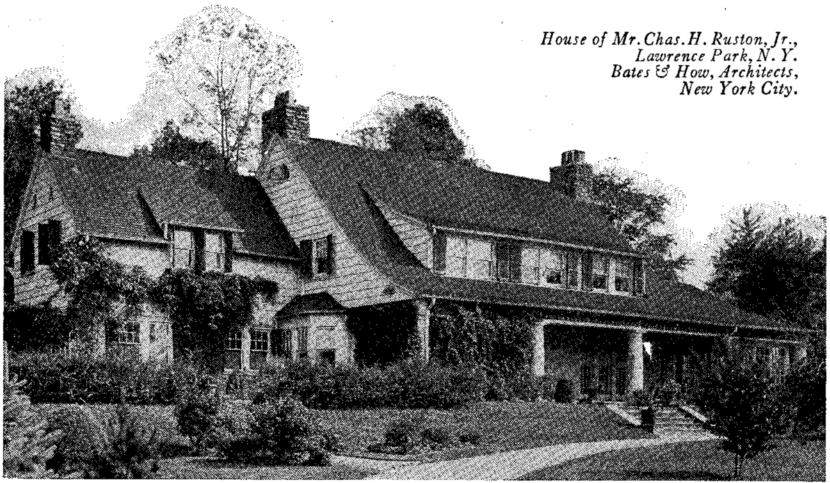

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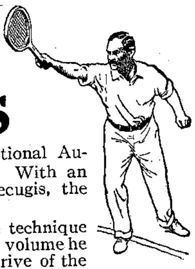

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is believed widely that the torrents of oaths hurled by some of the generals in our Civil War at panic-stricken retreating soldiers saved the day on some battle-fields. But I can not commend the swearing. Neither can I commend Mr. Sunday's expressions and methods simply because they bring results. The fact that many who are shocked by his words, when taken out of their setting and printed, approve and apologize for them when heard falling from his lips, is suggestive of what psychologists tell us about the mass consciousness of crowds—each individual becoming oversuggestible, and each thinking less intelligently and less reliably than he would by himself.

"I commend the Salvation Army. But when we take up Billy Sunday as churches are taking him up, we give all his slang and buffoonery and antiquated theology quite a different right of way than we have ever given the Salvation Army, or any unlettered men whom God has honored as soul-winners.

"At one of his meetings in Philadelphia, after Mr. Sunday had indulged in words which were shocking to some of his hearers, he remarked that he had in reserve that which was much worse, but that he had learned that 'it didn't go,' and so refrained. He could cut out some more of the objectionable and remain as effective, despite the fact that he doesn't believe it."

Rather more seathing a denunciation of Mr. Sunday is exprest by the editor of *Christian Men* (Disciples of Christ, Kansas City, Missouri), who considers him "a zealous, misguided, sensational exhorter, sincerely striving to contribute to the lives and welfare of mankind for a money consideration, much as an actor on the stage." But his zeal has been "damaging to evangelism" in general, adds this critic, who does not think that Billy Sunday would continue thirty days without the business organization that makes his campaigns "financial successes." Nevertheless, the thoroughness of many of his conversions is not questioned, altho the writer tells us that "his influence on the lives of men is greatly overestimated." But what is most resented are Mr. Sunday's criticisms of the Church and the ministry, which are pronounced to be "a grave injustice to the men who have done more good, many of them, in the world than a hundred Billy Sundays could possibly do in a hundred years"; and this commentator concludes that "if Billy Sunday will add more Christ to his preaching and discontinue some of his other practises, including that of the money lust, he will command more of our consideration." The solicitation that there should be more of Christ in the evangelist's propaganda is suggested also by *The Christian Century* (Undenominational, Chicago), which does not blame Mr. Sunday so much as the conditions that have produced him. We are reminded by this journal that he lives in a day "when religion has become institutionalized. Lacking a great truth to propagate, it propagates its institution; and it uses excitement and hypnotism and sensation and the confusion of swaying crowds

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MAKE your porch the family gathering place this summer—a shady, secluded out-door living room, dining room, play room for the children and an ideal sleeping porch, by equipping it with

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PORCH SHADES

They let in light and air, yet exclude sunshine. Inexpensive, durable, beautifully colored. **AEROLUX Splint Fabric Awnings** make your rooms seven degrees cooler. They keep out the heat and glare of the sun, yet afford perfect ventilation—do not absorb and hold heat like canvas. Beautifully illustrated catalog on request.

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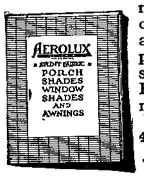

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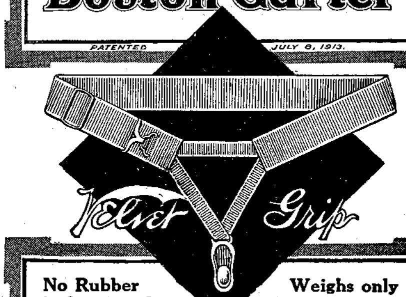

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Weighs only Half an Ounce

No needless material goes into this OPEN TRIANGLE garter. This means COMFORT without bulk, STRENGTH without weight, and constant sock SMOOTHNESS.

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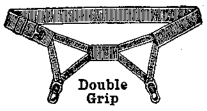

to gather individuals in." But "disillusionment as to the abiding value of the results gained by such methods" is at hand, we are told, and "the feeling is deepening that the Church should go back to Jesus again, relearn his inner secret, and quietly practise it and teach it to all men." A non-sectarian publication, *Unity* (Chicago), disfavors Mr. Sunday's methods by inference and pointedly subjects him to the acid test of theology when it says:

> "The question of the legitimacy of Billy Sunday divides itself into two fundamental tests—namely, the matter and the manner. Are there such a God, such a devil, such a Christ, such a sulfurous hell, and such an unattractive and selfish heaven as Sunday describes? Are Channing, Theodore Parker, Edward Everett Hale, and such men as they represent, doomed everlastingly to Sunday's damnation?
>
> "Only those who sincerely believe in the lurid theology of Billy Sunday can honestly indorse what to them is arrogant irreverence, flagrant nonsense, allied to the vicious logic which Jesus condemned as 'Phariseeism' and the Protestants condemn as 'Jesuitism.'
>
> "If Sunday's theology is true, are his methods, shot through and through with coarseness, profanity, and irreverence, justified? Is there no connection between clean speech and clean morals, high behavior and noble living, good manners and good morals?"

The "spasmodic and hysterical" campaigns of Mr. Sunday, says *The New-Church Messenger* (Swedenborgian, Chicago), do more harm than good, because they "grow out of wrong conceptions of the divine character and of a heavenly life"; and it explains that "man does not attain to heaven by an act of immediate divine mercy, but by the attainment of a Christian character." From *The Living Church* (Episcopal, Milwaukee) comes the concise verdict that "so much that is questionable or worse in regard to the methods of Billy Sunday has been reported, apparently on excellent authority, that we feel unable to grant indorsement to him or to his methods"; and the editor of *The Spirit of Missions* (Episcopal, New York) writes:

> "The most I can say is that Mr. Sunday and his methods, as they are depicted in the newspapers (please recognize that this is a wide reservation), are out of harmony with and offensive to my personal religious feelings and those of the Church I have the honor to serve. That Mr. Sunday has roused and stimulated the religious aspirations of many who were careless and hardened in sin I think can not be doubted. I can well believe that he has rescued 'brands from the burning,' but I am also compelled to believe that he has kindled many fires which have done harm rather than good. Irreverent speech, crude theology, and the methods of a mountebank, when presented as the exemplification of religion, must inevitably be injurious to many. Friends of Mr. Sunday have assured me that he is blasting the granite ledges of case-hardened sin, and must, therefore, use dynamite, but when he explodes dynamite in my parlor he is certain

A lather that really soothes your face

Most men look on their shaving soaps in a rather adventurous spirit—they will try anything *once*, whether powder, paste or stick.

But when they come to Resinol Shaving Stick they generally stop—or come back if some ingenious box or clever advertisement *does* tempt them afield.

Its lather is really exceptional—a thick, creamy foam that dries slowly and thoroughly softens the stubbornest beard.

Its slight fragrance is carefully chosen to please the discriminating man who objects to soaps which leave any perfume or "barber-shop" odor on his face.

But, best of all, Resinol Shaving Stick contains just enough of that soothing, healing Resinol medication* to prevent all tense, smarting after-effects and to leave the skin comfortable, refreshed and free from shaving-rashes.

Men who are in the habit of using some application after shaving usually find that Resinol Shaving Stick makes this needless.

Resinol Shaving Stick is not an experiment—it has been sold by first-class druggists for many years. If your druggist *does not* carry it, send his name to Dept. 3-B, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., and we will mail you a trial size Resinol Shaving Stick—enough for twenty better shaves.

*This Resinol medication has been prescribed by physicians for twenty years, in Resinol Ointment, to heal skin affections, and is widely used by careful women, in Resinol Soap, to keep the complexion clear and the skin free from irritations.

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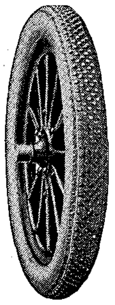

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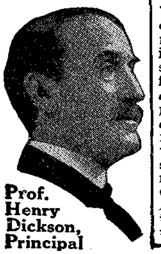

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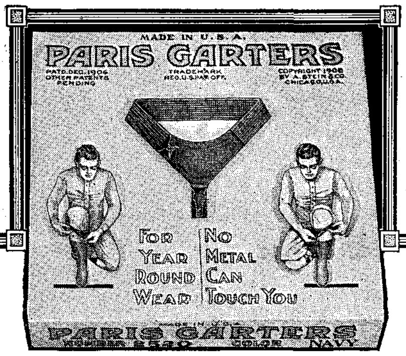

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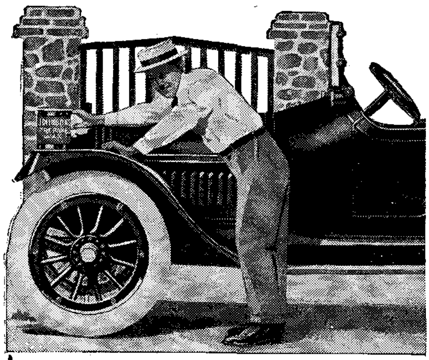

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This is about 3c a shampoo. No good hair wash costs less; none is more easily used.

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To prove that Canthrox is the most pleasant, the most simple, in all ways the most effective hair wash, we gladly send one perfect shampoo free to any address.

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to break something which I value and which he can not replace. The reverence of children and the respect of older folk for the proprieties of religion are among these valuable things.

"Yet I am not prepared to denounce Mr. Sunday. I sometimes regret, and sometimes wonder, and must decline to place him with the exceeding definiteness which he uses with all those who fail to agree with him."

Flanking those of the Episcopal Church who attack the evangelist are the forces of the Lutheran Church, whose General Synod, we are advised by its former president, Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, of New York, "has officially advised its ministers to stand apart from all these traveling evangelists." In the view of Rev. Dr. Remensnyder, as stated in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), "the Episcopalians and Lutherans, whom the Rev. Billy, in language that he did not steal from the cultured infidel Ingersoll, calls 'second baseman to the devil,' are a practical unit against him, with many of the strongest and most representative leaders in the other Protestant churches." Another Lutheran, an editor of the Board of Publication of this denomination, tells of a layman who said of Mr. Sunday: "If that man should talk to me as he does to God, I would knock him down." Again the editor-in-chief of *The Lutheran*, while conceding sincerity and earnestness to Mr. Sunday, charges him with doing "enormous harm by bringing into favor an abnormal type of preaching, thus discrediting the sane and normal ministrations of the Church"; and the editor of *The Lutheran Church Visitor* (Columbia, South Carolina) tells us that his opinion may be found in "the expression of our fervent desire that his efforts shall continue to be confined to the North," adding that, "We are almost moved to prayer that our Southland be spared an invasion and visitation on the part of the reverend and irreverent Billy."

If Mr. Sunday "has no use" for the Unitarians, as indicated in some of his public utterances, it is not surprizing that an editor of this denomination should discover little to commend in the policies and practise of the evangelist. We quote from our issue of a few weeks ago the statement of *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) as follows:

"One of the defenses of the revivalist's methods is their effect on the habits and lives of those who are influenced by them. We are told how savings-bank accounts are swollen, how saloons closed for want of patronage, how homes and neighborhood are improved. For the sake of such harvests we are bidden to tolerate the repulsive elements in a revival campaign, and look at the practical effects realized. We notice that in all this a great advance has been made. The number of souls saved for some other life is not, as formerly, the sole test of success. It is tacitly admitted that the betterment of life here is to be reckoned. We gladly credit all that is claimed in these directions. But we suspect that much more might be done without using degrading emotionalism and ignorant teachings, and dishonoring notions of God and man."

Another journal of this denomination, *The Pacific Unitarian* (San Francisco), does not approve of "Sunday methods," because "slang and sensation cheapen and degrade reverence and religious feeling." "Hell is Billy Sunday's main stock in trade," remarks the St. Louis *Jewish Voice*, which adds that "surely the so-called 'American' Church has no cause to be proud of this fellow in whom reason has taken a back seat and true religion hides its face"; and a comparable impression is gathered from the New Orleans *Jewish Ledger*, which says that "the uncouth illiterateness which he affects is degrading," for "it does not uplift those who are on the low level assumed by him, but expects that those occupying a high plane shall retrograde until they arrive again in the backwoods or mining-town slang literacy of the early Western development." But *The Jewish Spectator* (Memphis) finds fault with Mr. Sunday because "his passionate appeals produce an hysterical effect which is not permanent and enduring." The editor of *The Jewish Independent* (Cleveland) remarks that as "there are more Jews in the world to-day than there were at the time Israel was in all its glory, a powerful nation in Palestine," and as "all this very apparent immortality of the Jews has been accomplished without any Billy Sundays, my answer to your query as to the necessity for the evangelist is self-evident."

Finally, we hear from *America* (New York), one of the foremost Catholic journals in the country—which, of course, rules Mr. Sunday out on dogmatic grounds while it gives him due credit for power over his hearers—that:

> "It would be useless to discuss his methods. The utter absence of good taste and refinement that marks the language he uses on the platform, the grotesque actions in which he indulges while preaching, the shocking and well-nigh blasphemous familiarity of his references to God, to Jesus Christ, and in general to things holy, are characteristics that are suggested at once by his name, and meet with deserved and general reprobation. That he has power, however, and exerts an influence, can not be questioned. . . . Statistics would indicate that a number of his followers do begin a reformation in their lives in response to his passionate preaching. The strong emotional shock they receive is amply sufficient to explain not only why this should be, but even why the effect should be at times fairly continuous. . . . In general, however, his influence must necessarily be transitory and specious rather than real. . . . Mr. Sunday, when all is said, is only an ardent layman who pleads for a better life; he has no credentials from on high. His system is something natural, as far as any effectiveness of his own goes. To Catholics, therefore, it must appear as hopelessly inadequate because totally lacking in any power to give the grace of God."

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The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

FIFTY YEARS OF UPS AND DOWNS IN THE STOCK MARKET

IN response to what it calls "a unanimous opinion that this country is only at the beginning of a period of prosperity," *The Wall Street Journal* has compiled statistics to show points of variation in the prices of selected railroad stocks between periods of depression and of high expansion. It declares that opinions as to our future prosperity are based in the main on "a belief that this country will become the storehouse from which the belligerent nations must draw for a long time to come." Taking present conditions as the beginning of a new upward movement, the writer aims to set forth the duration in the past of what are known as "bull markets."

During the last fifty years or more, say from the beginning of the Civil War, the duration of bull markets has varied from 84 months, which was the period 1885 to 1892, to 23 months, the movement that ended in August, 1907. Depressions, or what are known as "bear swings," on the contrary have varied from 158 months, that is, from 1864 to 1877, to 12 months, or from 1902 to 1903. The period of 158 months was the longest one of depression on record. It includes, however, a temporary turn for the better which extended from 1867 to 1869, but this turn ended in Black Friday (September 24, 1869,) and was followed by other severe blows which "hurled the country into a seemingly bottomless abyss of financial despair." That long sweep of 158 months was "a period of equalization and adjustment." It followed in the wake of speculative adventures characteristic of the Civil War period, when the business world "rushed madly upward, regardless of every danger-signal."

Except for the Civil War wave of expansion, the wave, extending from August, 1896, to September, 1902, stands without precedent, both in duration and in total appreciation in prices. A table in the *Wall Street Journal's* article gives a composite of prices based on quotations for the stocks of ten railroads, as follows: C., C., C. & St. Louis, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Erie, Illinois Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, Reading, and St. Paul. The table indicates the direction of each big swing in prices by giving "the characteristic price of these ten railroad stocks at the high and low," with the date of the turning-point, the number of months during which the movement lasted, and the number of points of gain or loss as follows:

Movement	*Prices*	*Dates*		*Period*	*Points*
Depreciated to	47½	Apr.-May	1861	.. ....	......
Appreciated to	161¾	Apr.-May	1864	36 Mos.	114.25
Depreciated to	92	Mar.-Apr.	1867	36 Mos.	69.75
Appreciated to	107¾	May-June	1869	25 Mos.	15.75
Depreciated to	34¼	June	1877	97 Mos.	73.50
Appreciated to	114	May-June	1881	47 Mos.	79.75
Depreciated to	58	Jan.-Apr.	1885	43 Mos.	56.00
Appreciated to	106⅛	Jan.-Mar.	1892	84 Mos.	48.12
Depreciated to	74⅞	August	1896	55 Mos.	31.25
Appreciated to	174	Aug.-Sept.	1902	72 Mos.	99.12
Depreciated to	127⅞	Aug.-Sept.	1903	12 Mos.	46.12
Appreciated to	212	January	1906	29 Mos.	84.12
Depreciated to	122	Nov.	1907	21 Mos.	90.00
Appreciated to	202	August	1909	23 Mos.	80.00
Depreciated to	172	July	1910	12 Mos.	30.00
Appreciated to	186	June	1911	12 Mos.	14.00
Depreciated to	170	Sep.-Oct.	1911	5 Mos.	16.00
Appreciated to	198	Sep.-Oct.	1912	13 Mos.	28.00
Depreciated to	173	June	1913	9 Mos.	25.00
Appreciated to	184	January	1914	8 Mos.	11.00
Depreciated to	155	Dec.	1914	12 Mos.	29.00
Appreciated to	169	April	1915	5 Mos.	14.00

Those who believe the country is on the verge of an upward movement in prices base their faith, not on war-conditions or those which the war may develop, but on industrial, railroad, crop, financial, and other home conditions now actually existing here. Among these *The Boston News Bureau* recently pointed out the following as "decidedly favorable and constructive in their nature":

"The Government crop-report was extremely reassuring, showing improvement in condition of winter wheat during April amounting to 3.8 points. The condition on May 1 of 92.6 compared with a 10-year average condition on that date of 87.4. The abandoned wheat-acreage was extremely small, the percentage being but 2.7, against 3.1 last year, 5.7 in 1913, and over 20 in 1912. The indicated crop of 693,000,000 bushels would, if realized, constitute a new high record. Area is the largest ever sown. So far as cereals and pasturage are concerned, the testimony from practically all sections has been that so far in May the alternation and distribution of rains and sunshine have been as propitious as could have been wished. Spring wheat, last year a relative disappointment, starts off with particularly bright auspices. Whatever man's distractions, nature continues to do her part amply. Wheat-exports last week totaled 6,817,000 bushels, compared with 3,777,000 last year, an increase of 80 per cent. Since July 1 exports of wheat have aggregated 349,710,000 bushels, against but 218,553,000 bushels for the same period last year, an increase of 60 per cent.

"The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the week ending May 8 was $20,555,707. From Dec. 1 to May 8 it amounted to a total balance in our favor of $724,746,000.

"Summary of earnings of railroads of the United States showed that net operating income in February increased $25 per mile, or 44 per cent. over February, 1914. It should be borne in mind, however, that February, 1914, was an abnormally poor month. The net surplus of idle freight-cars during April decreased 37,457, and on May 1 stood at 289,627, which was only 60,748 more than the net surplus of idle cars May 1, 1914.

"The production of iron in April showed another increase, being 2,116,494 tons, compared with 2,063,834 tons in March and only 1,601,421 tons in January. Unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation on April 30 showed a falling off of 93,505 tons compared with March 31, but the rate of incoming business was well maintained, and material increase is expected in the latter part of the present month.

"The crisis between Japan and China was averted, Japan having modified somewhat her demands and China accepting the Japanese proposals.

"Entire issue of $65,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad were sold, a commentary on the strong investment demand in spite of shock to confidence caused by the diplomatic situation between the United States and Germany."

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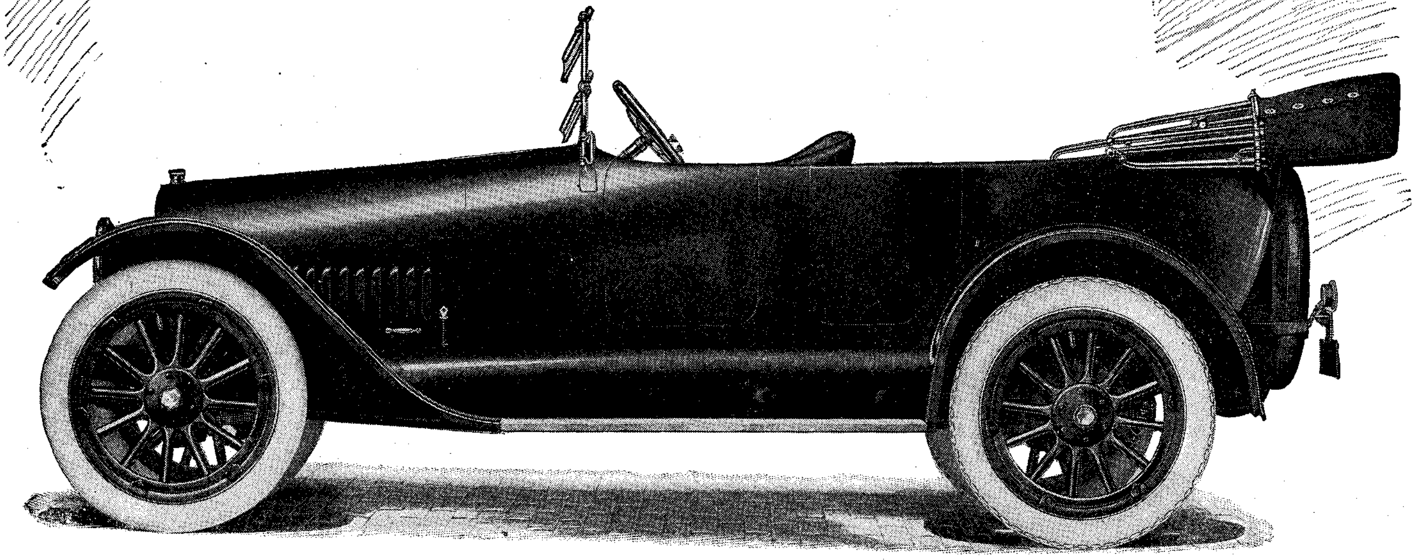

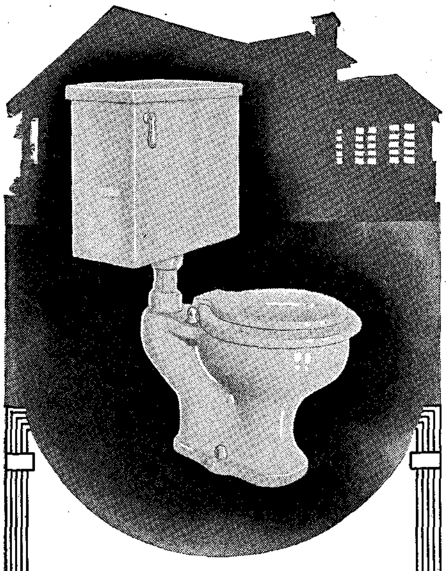

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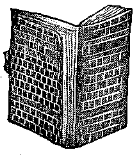

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this country to the nations at war twelve times as many horses as were shipped in the previous year. No class of men in the country have watched these figures with deeper interest than manufacturers of automobiles. Because of the resulting higher prices for horses, it is believed by them that farmers will now look with more favor than ever on motor-vehicles. Already about one-half the number of owners of automobiles in this country are farmers. New York State leads in the number of automobile-owners, but the agricultural States, and notably Illinois, California, Ohio, and Iowa, follow closely in line. Following are statistics on this subject recently compiled:

New York	156,173	Minnesota	67,365
Illinois	131,140	Indiana	65,500
California	123,101	Texas	64,732
Ohio	121,265	New Jersey	58,820
Pennsylvania	107,141	Wisconsin	53,180
Iowa	106,087	Missouri	50,998
Massachusetts	76,832	Kansas	50,467
Michigan	76,389	Nebraska	50,000

These figures lead a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* to remark that "the agricultural class has been the backbone of the motor-car-purchasing public." While there may not occur an actual lack of good horses in this country, "the inevitable advance in the price of horses may well result in greater sales of motor-cars to the farming class." The writer says further:

"In the nine months ended with March the exports of horses amounted to 185,023 against 15,078 a year ago, and of mules 26,976 against 3,736. The shipments, furthermore, have been increasing. The average number of horses exported per month from December to March inclusive was 33,970, and of mules 7,310, which figures mean an annual rate of 407,640 horses and 87,720 mules. As there are about 20,962,000 horses and 4,449,000 mules in the country, such a rate of export would be equivalent to 2 per cent. per annum of the country's entire stock. For the nine months the average value of the 185,023 horses exported was $275, compared with $148 for the 15,078 exported a year ago. The effect of the foreign buying, it is felt, will be higher prices for horses, narrowing down the difference with the prices of motor-cars."

HOW A SHORTAGE IN DYESTUFFS FROM GERMANY WAS RELIEVED

Cotton manufacturers, since the war began, have been deeply concerned over their supplies of dyestuffs from Germany. William A. Mitchell, representing them, went to Europe last fall, in order to arrange for shipments from Germany. From our own Government he had first obtained such help, in the way of credentials, etc., as the Government could give. Of the means by which he conducted negotiations in Europe Mr. Mitchell recently said in Boston:

"On October 4 we met and consulted with the president and one of the directors of the B. A. S. F. (Badische Aniline und Soda Fabrik) in Mannheim and spread before them our plans. October 5 we met with the directors of the B. A. S. F. in their office at Ludwigshafen, and after our plans had been thoroughly examined by their counsel, they advised us that it met with their unreserved approval, but they could not deliver the dyestuffs to us until we or they could obtain permission from the German Government. This was the only firm that approved of our plan, and they have operated under it from that time to the present.

"We arrived in Berlin, October 6, delivered Minister van Dyke's mail and mes-

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To you who pare corns—

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You've amply proved that using such things is merely dallying with a corn.

For your own sake, prove the right way. Millions of people have found it. Half the corns that grow are ended by this wondrous **Blue-jay** plaster.

The corn pain ceases the moment you apply it. Then the B & B wax—a famous chemist's invention—gently undermines the corn. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out, without any pain or soreness.

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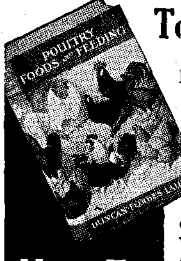

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sages to Ambassador James Gerard, spread our plan before him, and from that time to the present Ambassador Gerard has done everything within the scope of human ingenuity to help in our endeavors to get dyestuffs from Germany into the United States.

"October 6 we were notified by cable that the steamship *Matanzas* had been chartered and would be sent over in ballast to Rotterdam so that we might have a vessel sailing under the American flag to take back the dyestuffs as per ruling laid down by Germany—that they would release dyestuffs if carried to the United States in American bottoms. When the German authorities were notified that the *Matanzas* was coming over in ballast, they were much displeased about it, for they felt that we should send something to Germany in this vessel in exchange for dyestuffs.

"When asked what they would want in exchange, they notified us that they wanted cotton. We then told them that we would be pleased to deliver their request by cable, and on October 7 we sent a cable from the American Embassy in Berlin to the State Department at Washington advising the Secretary of the situation in Germany regarding cotton. Up to that time no cotton had been shipped from the United States into Germany since the outbreak of the war, and this incident marks the reopening of this commerce.

"In the cable we asked them to hold the *Matanzas* and try to load her with cotton for Germany, but the *Matanzas* had sailed before our cable had been delivered in Washington. It was stated to us unofficially that if the *Matanzas* came over in ballast she would go back in ballast, so with this in mind we obligated ourselves to the extent of promising that if the German Government would release the dyestuffs for the *Matanzas* we would personally ship a cargo of cotton to Germany if it was within the scope of human possibility to do so in return for the *Matanzas* cargo of dyestuffs.

"I then instructed Messrs. Mannheimer, Dampfschleppschifffahrts-Gesellschaft, to look after the Rhine transportation of these dyestuffs. After these arrangements had been completed we returned to Rotterdam and arrived there October 16. The steamship *Matanzas* arrived in Rotterdam at 1.40 A.M. October 19. October 21 the *Matanzas* started to load with dyestuffs.

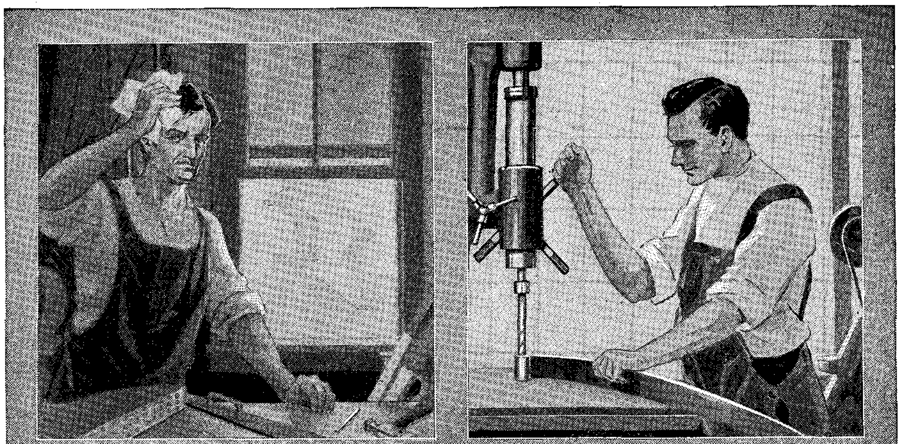
"Unfortunately, it had been figured that the boat would carry more than she could, and we found there were more dyestuffs in Rotterdam than the *Matanzas* could carry, so, through the efforts of our counsel, Mr. Burr, the steamship *Sun* was ordered to put into Rotterdam to take the dyestuffs that the *Matanzas* could not carry. The *Matanzas* and the *Sun*, after encountering a stormy passage, arrived safely in New York and their cargoes were discharged there."

Spoofing Him.—Recruiting is responsible for a good story from Carmarthenshire. One of the latest accessions to Kitchener's army is a stalwart man 6 ft. 2 in. in height, from the heart of the country, and on joining he expanded his chest with pride and ejaculated, "Now for the Germans."

The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations.—KITCHENER."

This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the Royal message: "The Empire is proud of you.—GEORGE."

It was not until the third day, when he received a wire, "For Heaven's sake, keep neutral.—WILHELM," that he realized a waggish friend had been pulling his leg.—*Tit-Bits.*



OPEN windows are no substitute for good ventilation. Given the same temperature a man will stifle and sweat by an open window of a poorly ventilated factory, while in a plant equipped with Fenestra Steel Sash he will keep cool even with the window beside him closed.

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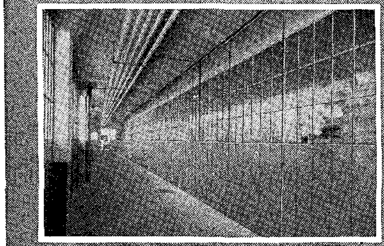

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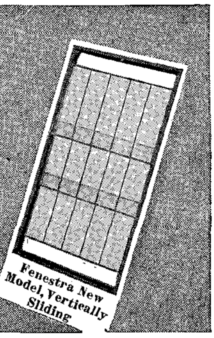
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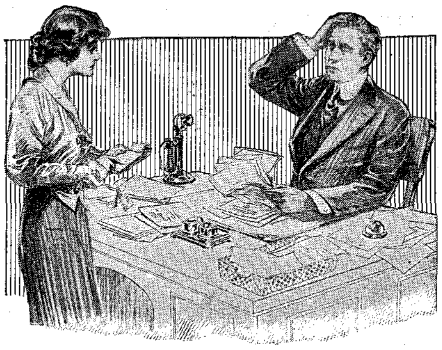

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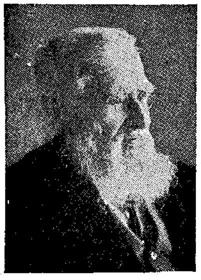

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"Because I'm married."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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"Well, why shouldn't I? My mother is English and my father is a German."—*Puck.*

Instant Relief.—"So you think Katherine made a very suitable match."

"Yes, indeed; you know what a nervous, excitable girl she was. Well, she married a composer."—*Boston Transcript.*

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Young Lady—"All but one thing."

Aviator—"And that is—?"

Young Lady—"What makes it stay up?"—*New York Times.*

War-Time Advertisements

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April 30

SKIN—Officer wishes to Thank the numerous persons whose offers of skin he appreciates. He almost regrets his inability to accept more than one.

—*London Times.*

Superfluous Grit.—During a particularly nasty dust-storm at one of the camps a recruit ventured to seek shelter in the sacred precincts of the cook's domain.

After a time he broke an awkward silence by saying to the cook:

"If you put the lid on that camp-kettle you would not get so much of the dust in your soup."

The irate cook glared at the intruder, and then broke out:

"See here, me lad. Your business is to serve your country."

"Yes," interrupted the recruit, "but not to eat it."—*Tit-Bits.*

Stifled Indignation

To the Editor of "The Herald":—

I have the misfortune of not speaking the English language; so fore please excuse my folts in writting.

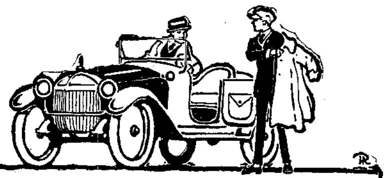
Beeing my indignation the greatest for cause of the terrible crime against the humanity comited for Germany upon the passenggers of the *Lusitania*, S. S., that i prupose to you to insert in your paper, the most important on the world, the following proposition:

"Every man who wants to keep on beeing considered integrant part of the human spice, shall do at the face of de world the solemned sware under his honor, of never will in the future to consume any article of the German procedence, and to preserve him self any contact with any people of that nationality who had not protest in the public way of the enormous crimes comited by their nation."

A MAN.

Havana, May 9, 1915.

—*New York Herald.*



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Harry:—"You bet! I had a barrel of HAVOLINE Medium Oil when I bought my *F—— Car more than a year ago. I was then told that HAVOLINE was not the oil for my engine. I asked the manufacturer about it and he told me to use the oil, and he would be responsible if any damage resulted."

Joe:—"Well, did anything happen?"

Harry:—"Yes, I got the finest year's usage out of my *F—— Car that any man ever did. I used the whole barrel and I wish no better oil. It kept my engine in fine condition. Never had any trouble whatsoever from any part in using it. I have not changed the spark plug and have never ground the valves once."

Joe:—"You evidently approve of it?"

Harry:—"Yes! I am glad you recommend it. I must stop at the garage and get some more today."

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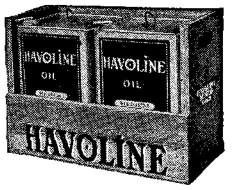

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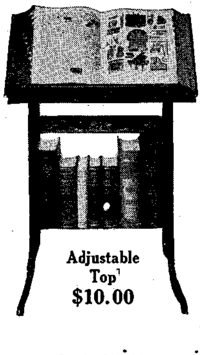

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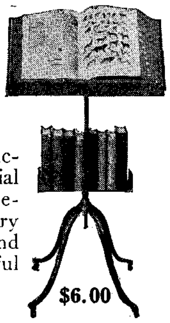

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War Relief.—"My dear, I've an idea," said old Mrs. Goodart to her caller. "You know we frequently read of the soldiers making sorties. Now, why not make up a lot of those sorties and send them to the poor fellows at the front?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Unnatural.—"Mark Twain was visiting H. H. Rogers," said a New York editor. "Mr. Rogers led the humorist into his library.

"'There,' he said as he pointed to a bust of white marble. 'What do you think of that?' It was a bust of a young woman coiling her hair—a graceful example of Italian sculpture. Mr. Clemens looked and then he said,

"'It isn't true to nature.'

"'Why not?' Mr. Rogers asked.

"'She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins,' said the humorist."—*Christian Register.*

Had Too Much Pi.—A printer in the *Eagle* office tells this: In the old days when a typo laid off he had to provide a substitute. A printer, named Jenks, wanting a lay off, was compelled to persuade a man who was not a printer to take his place at the case, explaining to him that he could be taken suddenly sick and get away from the office before the fraud was discovered.

Shortly after the fake substitute lined up before the case with its curious little boxes full of loose type, he was seized with fake pains.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the foreman, coming to his side.

"I don't know," said the fake printer. "I'm terribly sick. I can't work. You can see that. I'll have to close up for the night."

And he reached up and turned the upper case over on the lower one.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Censored War-News

Aggie's asking alms for the Artillery.
Belinda's binding belly-bands for Belgians.
Clara's counting cough-drops for Cossacks.
Diana's denting dumdums for Dragoons.
Effie's etching emblems for the Ensigns.
Fannie's fetching fish-balls for the Frenchies.
Gaby's gargling goldfish for the Germans.
'attie's 'itching 'orses for the Hinglish.
Iona's ironing ice-bags for the Irish.
Jennie's joining jew's-harps for the Japs.
Katy's killing Kitcheners for the Kaiser.
Lizzie's laundering lingerie for Lancers.
Mary's making moonshine for the Monks.
Nellie's 'nitting nothing for the Nuns.
Olive's opening oysters for the Old Guard.
Prunella's painting pretzels in Przemysl.
Quola's quelling quinzy in the Queen's Own.
Rachel's rolling Rameses' for Russians.
Sister Susie's sewing shirts for Soldiers.
Tillie's toughening tripe for two tight
Teutons.
Ulma's unwrapping union-suits for Uhlans.
Viola's vaporizing vodka in the Vosges.
Wilhelmina's wishing warts on Wilhelm.
Xanthippe's xhaling xylophones for Xmas.
Yenny's yielding yeast-cakes for the Yiddish.
Zuzie zaid zhe zent zome zoap for ze Zuaves.
—*Cornell Widow.*

Why Alexander the Great made his soldiers shave
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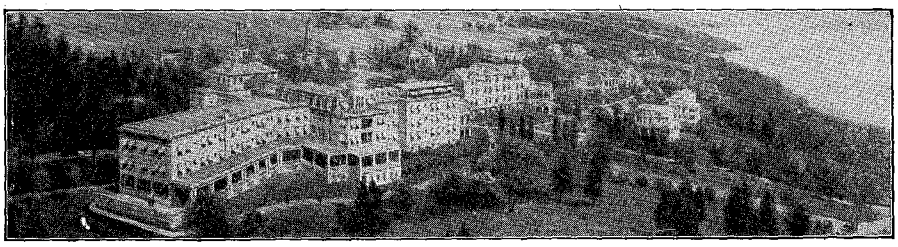

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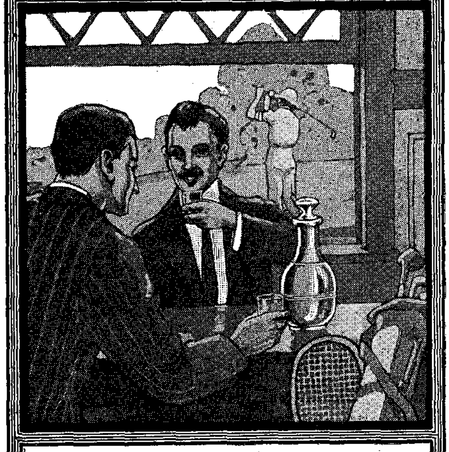

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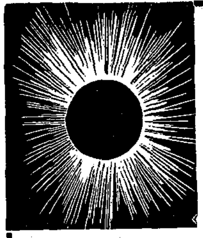

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

ITALY

May 27.—The Italian forces cross the Isonzo River near Göritz, within sixteen miles of Trieste. On the Trentino front Monte Altissimo is occupied, while distinctive successes in the Val d'Agno are reported. Heavy guns are mounted on the gunboats in Lake Garda.

May 28.—The Italians occupy Grado, on the Gulf of Trieste, thus establishing a forty-mile front from Caporetto, at the foot of the Carnic Alps, to the sea. The offensive from Lake Garda toward Mori is continued. Heavy artillery engagements are reported at Tonale Pass in the Rhaet Alps, near the Swiss border.

May 29.—The two southern Tyrolese towns of Ala and Storo are captured by the Italians, while Riva, at the head of Lake Garda, is bombarded.

May 31.—The Italian advance through the Trentino reaches the 6,000-foot peak of Mt. Zugno, which is taken by the invaders at the point of the bayonet after a heavy artillery-fire dislodges the Austrian force.

IN THE WEST

May 27.—The Allies, advancing from Carency, obtain possession of the greater part of the village of Ablain. Berlin reports a firm stand against persistent French attacks north of Arras, in the Vermelles and Lorette hills.

French aviators drop shells on the German chemical factory and explosives plant at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine.

May 28.—Seven attacks in twenty-four hours on one point of the Allied line near Angres are successfully resisted. The Germans lose an important field position near Souchez, north of Arras.

Troops of the 1915 class, the youngest in France's line, drive the Germans from their last position in the Le Prêtre forest at the point of the bayonet, according to dispatches.

May 31.—The French gain at Neuville and Souchez, north of Arras, after fierce attacks on the enemy entrenchments.

IN THE EAST

May 26.—The Russians capture Urmia, in Persia, putting a stop to the Turkish massacres.

May 27.—Russia reports a victory in the Shavli region, northern Poland, where at Bubie 1,000 prisoners are taken. In Galicia the offensive is again established on the Russian side, with an energetic assault on the enemy's position north of Sienawa, on the San River, at the Polish border.

The British battle-ship *Majestic* is torpedoed and sunk in the Dardanelles, being the fifth British battle-ship to be sacrificed in the attempt to force a way through the strait. According to reports, the British submarine *E-11* reaches the arsenal before Constantinople, sinking on the way a Turkish ammunition-ship.

May 29.—In the land-fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it is reported, the Turks are badly beaten.

June 1.—In the struggle for Peremysl the Teutonic forces capture two more of the outlying fortifications, while the Russians hurl a great army of re-

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enforcements at the German line on the San River.

June 2.—Peremysl is retaken after an assault said to be unparalleled in violence.

GENERAL

May 24.—Figuring from the 225 casualty lists issued by Germany, the London *Daily Chronicle* estimates the total German loss, on April 1, at 2,050,000, of which the dead are 248,648.

May 27.—Admiral Sir Henry Jackson is appointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, to replace Lord Fisher.

The British Foreign Office reports that the Board of Trade decides to buy the cargoes of the seventeen American cotton-ships now held in British harbors, as soon as the ownership of the cargoes is definitely determined. Proceedings are hindered by the attempts of Swedish consignees to prevent such purchase by the British Government.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer *Princess Irene*, a British auxiliary steamer, is blown up and utterly destroyed while at anchor in Sheerness Harbor at the mouth of the Thames. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Dispatches estimate 424 lives lost.

May 28.—The German Admiralty admits the torpedoing of the *Gulflight* by submarine, stating that it was mistaken for a British steamer, and that, it being under convoy, closer scrutiny was impossible.

Germany issues a White Book, in which the charges of organized cruelty and terrorism toward the Belgians are denied. Counter-charges are made of a concerted and premeditated attack upon the German troops by Belgian non-combatants.

May 30.—Germany makes public her answer to President Wilson's note anent the *Falaba* and *Lusitania* offenses. Germany claims that the *Falaba's* seeking aid after the command to halt rendered her liable to instant attack. War-policy and England's violations of international procedure, it is urged, compelled Germany to consider the *Lusitania* as a hostile craft, and prevented her from regarding it as "undefended British territory." With regard to the *Gulflight* and *Cushing*, Germany expresses regret and promises indemnity, if her fault is proved, suggesting inquiry by an International Committee, according to the Hague proviso. Foreign Secretary von Jagow describes this as an *ad-interim* note solely.

May 31.—*Zeppelins* raid London, dropping many bombs on its suburbs, killing four residents and causing some fires.

The British Admiralty announces that England has lost a total of 139 merchant and fishing vessels by the Germans, of which a majority were lost through submarine attacks.

There is published in Berlin, Amsterdam announces, an order calling all first-class members of the *Landsturm* throughout Prussia to the colors.

June 2.—German Army Headquarters announces that over 300,000 Russian prisoners were taken in the month of May. Of the many prisoners taken in the East, the credit for the majority goes to General Mackensen.

DOMESTIC

May 27.—Secretary of State Bryan asks Governor Hunt of Arizona to reprieve five Mexican bandits condemned to be executed in that State, urging the danger of retaliation against American

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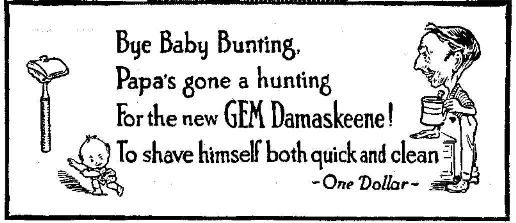

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citizens in northern Mexico by the Mexicans. The Arizona State Senate refuses to urge the Board of Pardons to act when the Secretary's request is forwarded to them in a special message by the Governor.

May 28.—The President issues an appeal to the American people to assist in the relief of non-combatant Mexico, under the direction of the American Red Cross Society.

June 1.—Seventy-five Ute Indians leave the Uinta reservation in Utah and invade Rio Blanco County, Colorado, where, they claim, lands given to them by old Federal treaties are being withheld.

John W. Alexander, noted American painter, dies at his home in New York City.

June 2.—After a friendly conference with President Wilson, the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, sends a special appeal to his Government, endeavoring to avoid an unnecessary break between the two countries.

The President publishes an announcement on the Mexican situation, pointing to the necessity of this country's saving Mexico from itself, now that all its attempts at self-reconstitution have proved insincere and fruitless.

Correction—The announcement that, on May 24, Germany declared war on Italy, was in error. Later reports showed that the rumor was without basis of fact.

Modern Warfare.—Uncle Ephraim's sympathies were all with the Allies. "Man," announced he, "has you heard 'bout them Allies? They's got a gun what kin hit you if it's twenty-three miles off."

"Lawsie, that ain't nothin'," sneered a colored partizan of the opposite camp. "De Germans, dey kin hit you if der jess has yo' ad-dress."—*New York Evening Post.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents:—Concerning the late Elbert Hubbard and his relation to the "Mouse-trap Quotation," Mr. S. Wilbur Corman, General Manager of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, says: "I can furnish some very direct testimony as to the attitude of the late Elbert Hubbard concerning the famous quotation. I have the 'Mouse-trap Quotation' framed in my office. Mr. Hubbard, whom I had known quite well for some years, called on me in company with his wife, Alice Hubbard. Pointing to this quotation, he asked me if I believed in the doctrine it preached. I replied that the 'Mouse-trap' chap would probably establish his business faster if he did some advertising. He thereupon said: 'I wrote that, altho it is generally attributed to Emerson.' This interested me, because I had, like

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Message from a Pipe Smoker who Calls Himself a "Tobacco Bug"

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Bemis, Tenn., March 16/14

Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:—This morning a travelling man from Atlanta was in the office, an old friend, who handed me a cigar and we fell to talking about "smoke."

He asked me if I smoked a pipe and I replied that it was my steady diet, that I smoked but few cigars. He said that was the case with him, and asked what tobacco I smoked, and I replied, "Edgeworth."

He nodded and smiled and said: "I was introduced to that about three years ago, and have smoked nothing else since; it is the best yet."

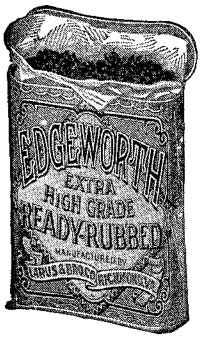
I simply mention this for the reason that it seems to be the same story everywhere; once you smoke Edgeworth, nothing else will do.

What is your "Qboid"? Is it higher or lower grade than Edgeworth? I mean in price—or how does it differ? You can't improve on the Edgeworth flavor. I am simply curious, am sort of a "tobacco bug" anyway, and am always experimenting, but "never again."

Yours truly,
(Signed) B. F. Young.

Have you been introduced to Edgeworth yet? The pleasure will be yours.

Your name and address on a post card, with the name of some store where you sometimes buy tobacco, will bring a liberal sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed to you postpaid.



Send in the post card and ask for your sample. To say "you will like it" might be going a bit too far, but the fact is that practically every person who tries Edgeworth smokes it with a glad-to-have-met-you expression.

If you roll cigarettes, try Edgeworth that way. It makes a tight, round cigarette with a refreshingly different flavor. In a cigarette the flavor of Edgeworth is slightly milder than in a pipe.

Send your request for the free package to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia.

The original Edgeworth is a Plug Slice, wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blue tin. Edgeworth Ready Rubbed may be bought in 10c and 50c tins everywhere, and in the handsome $1.00 humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by practically all dealers or mailed prepaid if yours has none.

The writer of the above letter asks about Qboid. This is a granulated plug, cut into cube shape. It requires no rubbing before being put into the pipe and is guaranteed not to bite the tongue.

To the Retail Tobacco Merchant—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one- or two-dozen 10c size carton by prepaid parcel post at the same price you would pay the jobber.

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thousands of others, assumed that it was written by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"Mr. Hubbard told me that when he started his enterprise, in a little village in New York State, he wanted to express his creed, and he wrote this quotation in an effort to do so. He said that it was nearly enough like some things that Emerson had said and written that he could sign Emerson's name to it and give it an immediate standing. He naively remarked that people might not pay any attention to what he said on such a subject, but they would gladly approve anything that they thought had been written by the immortal Emerson. He told me several stories of people searching through Emerson's works trying to find the quotation." *Palmam qui meruit ferat!*

"C. M. H.," Americus, Ga.—"Is the construction of the following sentence correct? 'Between each line of song they took three steps.'"

Between is strictly applicable only with reference to two things, but this may be understood as including cases in which a number of things are discriminated collectively as two wholes, or as taken in pairs, or where one thing is set off as against a number of others; *among* is used in cases of distributive discrimination. *Each* designates one of two or more distinct or distinguishable individuals similarly related and forming an aggregate; it is employed when the same thing is to be predicated of all the individuals considered distributively, or one by one, and is often followed by *one*, to emphasize or make explicit a distinct individuality. The sentence "Between each line of song they took three steps" is correct.

"C. M. C.," Olalla, Wash.—"Please tell me who originated—'I'm from Missouri; you must show me.'"

Governor Joseph Wingate Folk, of Missouri, now chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

"E. T. G.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly tell me whether the words 'advise me' either in the sense of 'inform me' or 'instruct me' are correct."

The expression "advise me" is good English. It dates from 1591 and means "to give notice or intimation, instruct, inform, or apprize (one); to send (one) formal notice of a transaction."

"K. S. N.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the word *slow* (meaning 'tedious') used correctly in the following sentence—'It is a *slow* afternoon'?"

The use of the word *slow* to designate that which drags, as an entertainment, is colloquial, and permissible only in familiar conversation.

"W. A. P.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Kindly tell me the correct word to use to designate a woman who kills her husband, as *uxoricide* is used to designate a man who kills his wife. Is there a Latin equivalent to 'and husband' which may be used following the name of the wife in the same manner as we use '*et uxor*' as the equivalent of 'and wife' following the name of the husband?"

The Latin word for "husband" is *maritus*. The term used to designate a woman who kills her husband is *mariticide*. The rendering of "and husband" in Latin would be "*et maritus*."

"W. McL.," Centralia, Fla.—"Which of the following is correct? 'The Mississippi River flows into the Gulf of Mexico,' or 'The Mississippi River empties into the Gulf of Mexico.'"

A river *flows by* a city and *empties* into the sea. Therefore, say, "The Mississippi River flows by New Orleans and empties into the Gulf of Mexico."

"G. S.," Fleeton, Va.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'Please subject sample to treatment *soonest* possible.'"

In the superlative form of "sooner," *soonest*, the word means "most quickly," "most readily." In the sentence submitted, if the intention is to express the idea of the earliest period of time, say, "Please subject the sample to the treatment at the earliest possible moment." As Dr. James C. Fernald has pointed out in his scholarly treatise on "Connectives of English Speech," the connectives in English are the mortar that cements the bricks of language together, and are the simple means by which we bind words into sentences. "The wrong use, or the omission of connective words, is often the occasion of looseness of style," said Dr. Austin Phelps not so many years ago, and one may add that no man of culture, none who prides himself on the quality of his English, neglects the connectives of his mother tongue.

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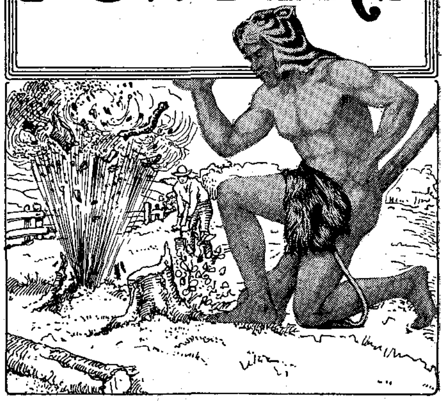

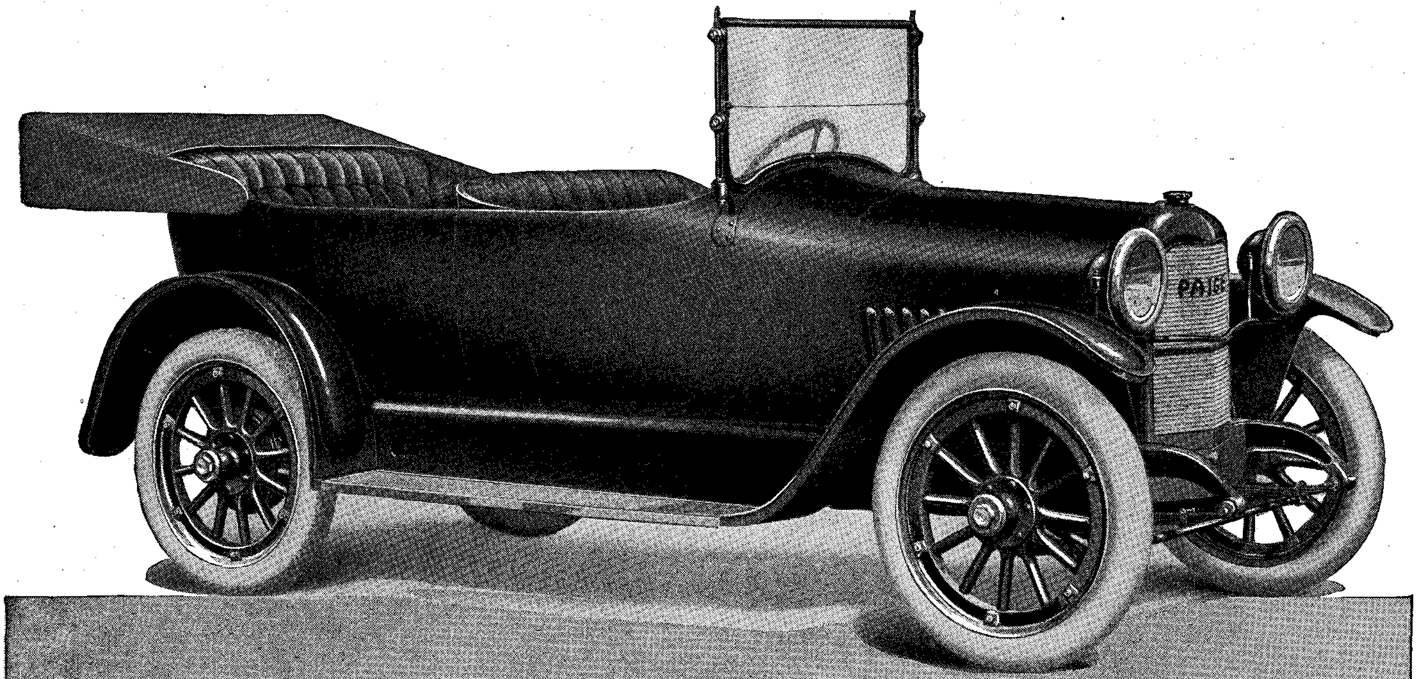

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